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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homeopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Laughing Gas Free
And teeth extracted without pain. Beautiful artificial gum teeth for ten dollars, by
C. SILL, Dentist,
246 Penn Street.

Great Sale
Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, commencing this day some $50,000 worth of Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season at such prices as will command their immediate sale at Barker's, & Co., 59 Market street.

The Fenian Congress
Will assemble at the Opera House, on Tuesday evening.

At Cost.
Men's Winter Boots, at South & Ross's, 63 Market street.

All Classes
Unite in saying that SAWYERS' BARBERS SOAP is the best in use for Shaving and the Toilet.

South & Ross,
63 Market street, is the place to buy Boots and Shoes cheap.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

The Fenian Brotherhood
Will greet their countrywoman, Miss Laura Keene, at the Opera House, on Tuesday evening.

The Fenian Brotherhood
Will meet at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, to see "Our American Cousin."

Yard Wide Sheeting 25 Cents.
Fine Shirting 25c.; extra quality and wide do, 3[illegible]; good fast-colored prints, 18¾c., all the very best makes 25c., at Barker's & Co., 59 Market street.

Flannels and Blankets
Closing out at great bargains on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Winter Boots
And Shoes at cost, at South & Ross's, 63 Market street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

The House and Lot,
No. 26 Sampson street, Second ward, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock.

Public Sale of Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Flannels and other seasonable Dry Goods, at Leggate's Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Boots and Shoes.
A. Leggate, Auctioneer, directs attention to the large stock of prime and seasonable Boots and Shoes, at his Store, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, to be sold at private sale on the most satisfactory terms.

At Less than Cost.
Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Rubbers, at Smith and Ross's, 63 Market street.

Public Sale of Harness.
A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell the stock of Harness at the Factory, No. 30 Diamond, Allegheny, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock. The stock consists of single, double, heavy and light, to be sold on account of manufacturers relinquishing business.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh.

Dry Goods.
A new and complete stock of Dry Goods, of every variety, at either wholesale or retail, at lower prices than you will find elsewhere. Remember, they are on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Wholesale as Well as Retail
Buyers of Dry Goods will find it to their interest to call and examine our fresh stock of Dry Goods, the only fresh stock in the city. We are now on the northeast corner of 4th and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

For Drugs.
Patent Medicines, and Perfumery, the finest Liquors for medicinal purposes, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop *for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line*, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Pearls and Rubies.
White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations. To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, *Fragrant Sozodont*.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western Market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready mad Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Give Nature a Lift.
People expect too much of Nature. They trifle with their health and their constitutions, and then they are surprised that they fall sick.

The pressure of constant mental or bodily labor upon the animal powers is tremendous. Very few systems and constitutions can bear up against this pressure unassisted. Add to this the unhealthy influences which lurk unseen in the air we breathe, the water we drink, the artificial heat with which we endeavor to chase away the cold and marrow-searching moisture of winter, and it would seem to require almost superhuman vigor to keep in perfect health at this rigorous season without reinforcing the physical energies.

But how reinforce them? Certainly not with adulterated stimulants. There is no poison in the outer air, or in the atmosphere of furnace heated rooms, or workshops, or factories, so pernicious as those deadly-burning fluids. Why use them, when

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

a vegetable tonic without alloy, are everywhere obtainable. Nothing has ever been offered to the feeble and debilitated so harmless in its nature, so powerful in its invigorating effects, as this celebrated

STOMACHIC AND ALTERATIVE.

In the army and the navy, in new settlements, and in crowded cities, by old and young, rich and poor, it is used as a

PROTECTIVE AND RESTORATIVE MEDICINE,

with the most gratifying results.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

The Fenian Congress.
NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Fenian Congress at Pittsburgh is being largely attended by delegates from all sections of the country. President Roberts and General Sweeney are in attendance.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL VETOED.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

ITS UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ARGUED.

Objections to its Practical Operation.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RESTORATION POLICY.

WASHINGTON Feb. 19.—The following is the message of the President to the Senate, vetoing the Bill for the Enlargement of the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau:

To the Senate of the United States:—I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has been passed by the two Houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes. Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate, with my objections to its becoming a law.

I might call to mind in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and exclusive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion in regard to the policy to be adopted in time of peace.

I have, together with Congress, the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view. The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would, by its very nature, apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau with greatly enlarged powers over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion. The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life.

The country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States, where freedmen and refugees are to be found. The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States, include protection to all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau, in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill, in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases effecting freedmen or refugees discriminated against by local law, custom or prejudice. In these eleven States the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities *belonging to white persons*, to imprisonment or fine or both, without, however defining their civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may rise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a military Judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, exposed to the errors of judgment, to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials, having their origin under this bill, are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offenses are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents, are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be not what the law declares, but such as a court-martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country, while the territory and the class of actions and offenses that are made subject to this measure are so extensive.

The bill itself, should it become a law will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, accept in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an important jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed. The safe guards which the wisdom and experience of our forefathers established as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risks of the many acts of injustice that would of necessity follow from an almost countless number of agents, established in every parish in the country, in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by the federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President in time of peace, certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man.

If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself, whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce, and credit, and industry of the country, by declaring to the American people and the world, that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offenses that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeitnre of the rights of the same communities. The country has entered, or is returning to a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

If passing from general considerations we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom. But this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures, to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration with its powers greatly enlarged, I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged. In most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion, the institution of slavery for the military distruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence, as an auxiliary force has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country, by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically, its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States which at any time had existed.

I am not, therefore, able to discern in the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities and of African servitude, will now in time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in those views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited amount of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and children. The succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the U. S. has never heretofore thought itself competent to establish laws beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence. A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authority of the constitution, nor can any good reason be advanced, why as a permanent establishment it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than for another. Pending the war many refugees and freedmen received support from the government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were raised to freedom, was, that on becoming free they would be a self sustaining people. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prosperity. The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase.

The appropriations asked by the Freedman's Bureau as now established, for the year 1866, amounted to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill, will require double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year, under the administration of the second Adams.

If the presence of an agent in every parish and county, is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance might be provoked so that to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large force would become necessary, and large appropriations would therefore be required to enforce and maintain military jurisdiction in every county and parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but as far as possible, severe retrenchment.

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill, proposes to take away land from its former owners, without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. It does not appear that lands to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such person, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until by process of law it shall have been declared forfeited to the government.

There are still further objections to the bill, on grounds seriously effecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant apprehension. Undoubtedly the freedmen should be protected, but they should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the Courts of the United States, and of the States, his condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, or from capitalists in his vicinity, or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where labor is more esteemed and better rewarded. In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of labor will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer. Neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freemen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, as they will distinguish themselves by their industry, and they will soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining, and capable of selecting their own employment, and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill, will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support, and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers, or taskmasters, who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees, and such a system would inevitably tend to such a contraction of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so diposed, to control the action of a numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one Representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with peculiar force that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The organic act was necessarily passed, in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed, and some, at least, of the States are attending Congress by loyal Representatives soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and passage of the bill there were no Senators or Representatives in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions.

The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of that country is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations and assist, by their local knowledge, in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves, while the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment. There could be no objection urged that the States interested had not been permitted to be heard.

The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens are now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people.

I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. But that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present, all the people of eleven States are excluded, and those who were the most faithful during the war, noless than others.

The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities was engaged in the rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people before the war was brought to a termination. They had placed themselves in relations with the general government, had established a State government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation they, by their own act, have amended their constitution, so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State. I know no reason why Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her constitutional relations to the United States.

The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or state. The President is chosen by the people of all the States; eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of a transgression of the law, but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. It would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation, when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under the existing constitutional or legal test.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite any large section of the country against another section of the country, no matter how much the latter may predominate. The course of immigration, the development of industry, and business and natural causes, will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feelings and sentiments against the Government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and irradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States, as though they had not been fully restored to the United States. If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment, most of those States, so far, at least, as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored and are to be deemed to be entitled to the enjoyment of their constitutional rights as members of the Union.

Reasoning from the Constitution itself and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled but bound to assume that with the Federal Courts restored in the several States, and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military, in cases of resistance of the law be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, to overcome obstructions to the laws. I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country, will not become a law, unless upon deliberate consideration by the people. It shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

(Signed.) ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., February 19, 1866.

Railroad Completed—Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—The Marietta and Cincinnati railroad have completed their track from Loveland to Cincinnati, the first train passing over the road on Saturday.

The saddlery and harness store of M. Collum Bros. Main street, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $10,000, insured for $5,000.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

CABINET MEETING CALLED.

The President and His Cabinet.

SECRETARY HARLAN'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There was a Cabinet meeting at ten o'clock this morning. No visitors were admitted. Meantime the report prevails that the business for which the President called the Cabinet together has reference to the amendatory Freedman's bill. It seems, from present appearances, that Congress and the country will not be much longer kept in doubt as to his action upon that measure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Twenty-four hours have worked a wonderful change in public expectation here concerning the President's opinion of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Nearly every one now concedes that he will return it with his objections, and the most favorable hope entained by any Radical seems to be that these objections may be so unimportant that Congress can modify the bill until it commands his approval.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The *Herald's* Washington special says:—The resignation of Secretary Harlan is the current topic of conversation. He is known to have expressed, to a western Congressman of his political persuasion, his intention not to remain much longer.

Those who are in the most eligible places for understanding the President's mind upon the subject, assume that he is only awaiting the ostracism of Tennessee as a State, which is evidently the plan of the Reconstruction Committee, to invite such of the Cabinet Ministers as are in known accordance with that decision, to vacate their places.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

ESCAPE OF THE BAGDAD FILLIBUSTER.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The *Herald's* Washington special states private dispatches to Government officials in that city announce that a treaty was entered into during the last month between France and Austria for the immediate withdrawal of the French military forces from Mexico and their replacement by troops to the number of one hundred thousand, to be furnished by the Austrian Government. These soldiers Austria, it is said, proposes to raise by volunteering in Belgium and Hungary, and transportation for them and the necessary stores, until they are landed in Mexico, are to be provided by Napoleon.

The *Times'* special says a dispatch received in Washington last night from New Orleans, announces that General R. Clay Crawford, the Bagdad fillibuster, has escaped from the fort where he was confined. His confederate has been liberated on parole.

Dispatches received from General Sheridan state that everything was going on well on the Rio Grande.

The *World's* special says: Hon. J. L. Hatch, of New York, *the author of several reports on* Canadian reciprocity, is here at the request of the Ways and Means Committee to confer with them in regard to that matter.

The British minister is still in conference with the Committee relating to the adoption of some plan which will be mutually advantageous to both governments.

The *Herald's* special says: For the one vacancy in the Old Pay Department of the regular army, there are about five hundred applicants.

PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

THE FRENCH TO REMAIN IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, from Washington, says: The President's veto message on the freedmen's bill has just been received. It is very elaborate, covering upwards of thirty pages of foolscap. He is opposed to the bill in every shape and form. He believes many of the features to be unconstitutional, and says that no such legislation for the South ought to be adopted while the Southern States are unrepresented. He thinks there is too much appointing power in the bill confided to the President. He enters into a full discussion of his reconstruction policy, and thinks the Southern Representatives ought to be admitted &c.

The tenor of the official dispatches from France, relative to the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, is less favorable than was supposed. The withdrawal will be conditional on the establishment of the new Empire and the pledge of non-intervention by the United States. The Mexicans must accept Maximilian or endure a foreign army for an indefinite period.

Files of the *Pajaro Verde*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico, have been received here with news to the 29th of January. The adhesion of Papantla to the empire is announced. The place is held by Gen. Thun, with an Austrian garrison.

The Emperor has issued a decree authorizing the formation of a company for exploring and colonizing the Districts of Huauchinango, Mixiohoyaca and Annixtlan.

SUPPRESSION OF RICHMOND EXAMINER REVOKED.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY AND CONFEDERATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It is known that on Saturday, General Grant refused to revoke the order suppressing the Richmond *Examiner*, expressing himself in decided terms against the publication of a certain class of articles in the Southern papers as calculated to do irremediable mischief. On Tuesday, however, Mr. Pollard was officially informed, by an officer of Gen. Grant's staff, that the order would be revoked. The course of that paper will be in future less liable to objection. General Grant will, however, take care that no newspapers shall be published containing sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the government in any of its branches. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep off feelings of hostility between the different sections of the country will be no longer tolerated. The circular to this effect, dated Saturday, is addressed to Department Commanders who are required to give such information with a view to the suppression of newspapers of that character; there is no distinction as to North or South.

The *Herald's* Montreal correspondent states that the publication of the negotiation proceedings, showing the failure of the Canadian Commission to effect in Washington a revival of the reciprocity treaty, created much excitement. The Provincial merchants are very much depressed by their trade prospects for the coming year, but the government organs pretend to find consolation in the assumption that the reciprocity failure will hasten the realization of the Provincial Confederation scheme. The Ministers are now determined to make another vigorous effort to carry the latter measure.

REVENUE FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

Miscellaneous Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A table has been officially prepared, exhibiting the amount of money deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States from all sources in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas. The total amount is nearly [illegible] from April 1865, to February 1st, 1866, divided as follows: Custom House fees, [illegible]; captured and abandoned property, [illegible]; direct taxes, [illegible]; confiscations, [illegible]; tax on cotton, [illegible]; commercial intercourse, [illegible]; [illegible] internal revenue, [illegible].

Arrangements have been made for a memorial address on the life and character of Henry Winter Davis, to be delivered by Senator Creswell, on the [illegible].

The bankrupt bill has been postponed in the House, in order that the loan bill may be considered tomorrow as the special order.

[illegible]

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The *Herald's* El Paso correspondent [illegible]

The French soldiers of the Imperial army in that region are said to be disgusted with their present service, and large numbers of them have deserted, some of them crossing to Texas and entering the American army.

Convention of Canadian Orangemen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A convention of the Orangemen of Canada having been perfected, to be held in Ottawa during the present month, Mr. Killian, of the Fenian Brotherhood, addressed a communication to one of the Aldermen of that town, urging the impropriety of such a gathering at the present time, and representing it as calculated to do much harm in reviving old hatred between the Catholic and Protestant Irishmen, and leading to additional strife.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20—1:30, A. M.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool, February 8th, via Londonderry on the 9th, has arrived.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Queen Victoria opened Parliament on the 6th. Her speech expresses satisfaction at the successful termination of the American war, and the abolition of slavery, and says that the correspondence relative to rebel cruisers, will be laid before Parliament.

The proposed address of the French Senate, in reply to the Emperor's speech repudiates the idea that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico, under the American menace.

Cotton had advanced ½d for American, while other descriptions were ¼@½d lower. Sales of the week, 70,000 bales; sales on Friday, 15,000 bales, the market closing with holders demanding a further advance. Breadstuffs very dull and tending downwards. Provisions steady. Lard advancing. Consols 86⅝@86¾; Five-Twenties, 67¼@67¾; Illinois Central Shares, 74½@75; Erie Shares, 52¾@52⅞. The Bullion in the Bank of England increased £118,590.

XXXIXth CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Wade presented the credentials of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the officers of a colored convention, in Florida, praying for the elective franchise.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial for an international copyright.

Mr. Cowan presented a memorial for the reduction of the tax on petroleum.

Mr. Wilson introduced a concurrent resolution to disarm and disband the militia of the rebellious States.

Mr. Wilson read letters from Generals Thos. Swayne, Hartruff, and others, in charge of the Freedmen of the Gulf States, which represented that there was danger of the extinction of the negro race, and the expulsion of Northern men, if the militia should not supercede the United States forces.

Mr. Saulsbury objected to the introduction of the resolution, and said that the State militia of these States could no more be disbanded by an act of Congress than could the militia of Massachusetts.

Mr. Wilson replied that they were rebels recently disarmed. They were armed again, and are as much rebels as before, and Congress has power to disarm ruffians and traitors.

Mr. Lane presented several petitions for railroads connecting Kansas with Texas.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements.

Mr. Trumbull presented a similar petition from the manufacturers of agricultural implements in Illinois.

Mr. Clarke reported back the bill to annex the counties of Jefferson and Berkley, to Virginia, with an amendment which simply *consents to authorize* such annexation.

Mr. Nye reported a bill concerning the boundaries of the State of Nevada, which provides for the enlargement of the present area of the State.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill concerning National Banks in certain States. It provides that in addition to the hundred million of banking capital now authorized, twenty-one million more shall be distributed as follows: To California $10,000,000; to Nevada, $4,000,000; to Oregon, $3,000,000; to Idaho, $2,000,000; to Washington and Arizona, $1,000,000.

Mr. Conness introduced a bill to grant the right of way through the public domain, for the construction of high ways, canals, and ditches, for running agricultural and manufacturing purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Howard introduced an amendment to the Representation bill giving the right of suffrage to all citizens of African descent, who have been enrolled in the army and navy, who can read and write, and to all possessed of property to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Yates then resumed his remarks from Friday on the Constitutional Amendment.

After Mr. Yates concluded, the Vice President submitted the message of the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which was read by the Clerk amidst evidences of intense feeling on the part of Senators and gathered members of the House, as well as spectators in the galleries, but without any open manifestation except at the close of the reading, when loud applause shook one section of the gentlemen's gallery, mingled with determined hisses and emphatic blows of the Vice President's hammer. That portion of the galleries was also cleared.

The Vice President said the message would be entered upon the journal. Would the Senate now proceed to reconsider the bill.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved that the message be printed, and the consideration of the bill be postponed till to-morrow at one o'clock.

The motion to print was agreed to, and upon the question of postponement, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting: yeas, 17; nays, 28.

Mr. Lane said he felt warranted in using parliamentary means to secure its postponement. He moved that the subject be postponed till two o'clock. Yeas 17, nays 29.

Mr. Lane then moved to adjourn, but this was disagreed to.

After other desultory motions, Mr. Sherman, who had voted with the majority, said it was hardly fair to refuse opportunity for discussion to those who had expressed a desire for it. If four-fifths of the body should determine to consider the subject now, it would be in the power of two or three to keep the Senate in session all night to no purpose. He therefore moved to adjourn. The motion was carried without division, and the subject comes up for consideration to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Rogers, among other bills, introduced one constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by, or on behalf of, the Federal Government, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McKee introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to exclude from offices of the government, those who have, or who may hereafter, engage in rebellion or conspiracy against the government, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bromwell introduced a joint resolution declaring that the loyal States, or those which resisted the rebellion, are sufficient to adopt an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill to reduce the duties on unsized paper for books and newspapers, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Henderson, of Oregon, offered a series of resolutions declaring that the Government was organized to confer equal rights and privileges on every individual, and that while the House sustains the President in his executive laws, they desire that a sufficient number of the leaders of the rebellion shall be punished, in order to sustain the national character, and prove a warning in all time to come.

A debate arising, the resolution went over.

Mr. Longyear, of Michigan, offered a series of resolutions declaring that the organized rebellion and the results of the war had left the people of the South without civil government. It becomes the duty of Congress to authorize the people to erect State governments, and, in the language of the Constitution, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and expressing as the deliberate sense of the House that the President is justified in keeping an army in the rebel States, and is entitled to the thanks of Congress for protecting the loyal citizens and freedmen.

Mr. Yates argued that Congress has power to fix the conditions on which the late rebellious States might be restored to the Union. The States were not out of the Union in law, though they might be in fact, but he did not consider them in condition for restoration. He thought all the Constitutional Amendments impracticable, and argued in favor of the bill presented by himself a few days since, providing the enforcement of any law recognizing in any State or Territory any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition.

Mr. Longyear's resolutions were all adopted by yeas and nays.

The House passed the bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to place a steamer at the disposal of those now laying the American and Russian telegraph.

Bills were introduced to pay bounties to the soldiers of '61 and '62, to repeal all laws exempting Government bonds and securities from taxation and empowering States to tax them, and imposing a Government tax of one-fourth of one per cent [illegible] bounties to the hundred days' men, and for the protection of persons from [illegible] prosecution for acting under military authority.

The vote on Mr. Longyear's resolutions was as follows, on the first resolution: [illegible]

Resolved, [illegible]

This was agreed to [illegible]

The next resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, [illegible]

This was agreed to. Yeas [illegible], nays [illegible].

The third resolution was then voted on, namely:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House, that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States. This was agreed to by yeas, 117; nays, 29.

The fourth and last resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House, that the condition of the rebel states fully justifies the President in maintaining military possession and control therein, and the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for employing the war power for the protection of the union citizens and the freedmen in these States.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Mr. Washburne and not Mr. Voorhees, was entitled to a seat from the Northern District of Indiana. The House resumed the consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election case.

Objection was made to the introduction of a resolution to inquire of the President relative to the introduction of a loan in this country by the Republican Government of Mexico.

The House considered the Pennsylvania contested election case of Coffroth vs. Koontz, and awarded the seat to Mr. Coffroth. He was sworn in.

Adjourned.

Appropriation Asked for the Kearsarge Officers and Crew.

NEW YORK Feb. 19.—A memorial, signed by the citizens of New York, Boston, and the principal cities in the Union, is about being presented to Congress, praying for the appropriation of one hundred and ninety two thousand dollars, the sum recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, to be divided among the officers and crew of the Kearsarge.

From San Francisco—New Lines of Steamers—Another Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Two new steamer lines, one to Portland and one to Victoria, have been established.

Two or three slight shocks of an earthquake have occurred here within a few days.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

The March Term of the Quarter Sessions—List of Grand and Traverse Jurors.

The next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter sessions begins on the first Monday of March. The following is a list of the Grand and Traverse Jurors:

GRAND JURORS:

Wm. Anderson, First Ward, Pittsburgh; William Askin, Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; George E. Bowers, Liberty tp.; Aaron A. Beer, Moon tp.; Joseph Boggs, Moon tp.; James Best, Second Ward, Allegheny; James F. Campbell, Findley tp.; Peter Double, Penn tp.; David Dinsmore, Chartiers tp.; Joseph Graham, Collins tp.; Thomas S. Gay, Moon tp.; Wm. Green, Third Ward Allegheny; David Hemphill, East Deer tp.; Henry Herr, Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph H. Lyday, First Ward, Allegheny; Wm. Lockhart, Third Ward Allegheny; R. F. Logan, Plum tp.; Samuel Miller, Pitt tp.; Wm. Means, Second Ward, Pittsburgh; James McClure, Versailles; Christ. Oyer, Second Ward, Pittsburgh; David Strain, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; F. A. Wernet, Peebles tp.; Reuben Miller, Second Ward, Pittsburgh.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Stephen Appleton, Elizabeth tp.; William H. Brown, Peebles; S. M. Brinton, Patton; Wm. Brown, Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Bailey, Wilkins; J. C. Bryant, Shaler; Thos. Christy, East Deer; Wash. Colville, Third Ward, Pittsburgh; John Coal, Findley; John S. Coe, Fawn; Chas. Cummins, McClure; John Dickson, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; W. O. Davis, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; Alex. David, Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Thos. Douglas, Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; A. F. Dalzell, Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; John G. Everson, Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; James Ewing, Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Jacob Eberman, Elizabeth borough; Jacob Fedder, jr.: Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Valentine Febl, Second Ward, Pittsburgh; John Fitzimmons, Plum; Richard Gray, Versailles; Wm. Hunter, Birmingham; George Hill, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Philip Hoffman, Lower St. Clair; Peter Clingensmith, Shaler; Richard Knowlson, Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Stephen Kerr, Elizabeth borough; Samuel Lewis, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; James Little, Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; H. W. Long, Collins; Gibson Lightcap, jr., Ross; Lewis Lindsey, Third Ward, Allegheny; David Mitchell, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; James McClure, Elizabeth township; Charles McClintock, Collins; Edward McGarr, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Samuel Neely, McCandless; Henry Neely, Marshall; James Old, McClure; John Patterson, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Lewis Patterson, Sr., East Deer; David Patton, Richland; Samuel Roberts, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; John Roberts, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Frank Snyder, First ward, Pittsburgh; C. C. Seeley, First ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Sands, Pitt; Thomas F. Lee, Jefferson; Samuel Stewart, Sr., Versailles; John Sheats, First ward, Allegheny; Wm. Taylor, Lower St. Clair; Edward Upstill, Second ward, Allegheny; Fred. Vierheller, Union; Wm. Wiley, Peebles; Samuel Wicklino, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; B. Wolff, Jr., Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Josiah Young, Patton; Samuel Collins, South Fayette.

A Quiet Sunday.

We are not prepared to say that there was no liquor sold yesterday, but those who were upon the streets must have observed that the day was unusually quiet, from some cause or other. All taverns were sealed to the "outside world," but doubtless a few of the more "trustworthy" were admitted, and enjoyed their accustomed "nips" in a quiet corner. At all events, there were no rows—no disorders of any kind on the streets, and consequently no arrests. It is a very unusual thing to find an empty watch house on Monday morning, but such was the condition of that place this morning. Well, this a decided improvement, and every good citizen will be ready to ask the question, "Will it continue?" Time alone must furnish the answer, but we can promise that, so far as it is possible for Mayor McCarthy to contribute to this end by keeping the tavern closed, he will do so. It will require constant vigilance, on the part of his officers, to enforce the law; and even when they have done their utmost, there will doubtless be more or less liquor sold on the Sabbath. The open, bold, and we might say, defiant violation of the law, such as has been witnessed in time past, will not be permitted in the future, if it is in the power of the officers to prevent it. The opportunities for dram-drinking during the week are amply abundant to satisfy any one not wishing to be classed among sots and topers, and those who have not descended into these low degrees should be satisfied to let their stomachs rest over Sunday.

Habeas Corpus Case—A Father Sues for the Custody of His Children.

This morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, an interesting case of *habeas corpus* was brought before Judge Sterrett for a hearing. The plaintiff in the case was Thomas Hope, and the respondent Mrs. Martha Hope, his wife. The parties reside in Mifflin township, and the application was made to recover the custody of two minor children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively about eleven and thirteen years. It appears that the marital relations between the parties had not been of a satisfactory character, and that, some six or seven years ago, the husband left home, and remained absent (in Colorado Territory, we believe,) until within a short time, when he returned. His wife, in the meantime, had become possessed of considerable means in her own right, and on his return she refused to receive him as her husband. He then made application for the custody of his children, and was prepared to show that he was amply able to provide for their wants, and give them a proper education. It was quite apparent, from the demeanor of the children in court, that they did not desire to leave their mother, and that to have separated them from her would have been an exceedingly painful proceeding.

The Court suggested that the proper course, under the circumstances, would be to withdraw the application for the present, in the hope that the parents of the children might be able to effect a reconciliation, or make some arrangement which might prove mutually satisfactory. The father, in the meantime, was to enjoy the privilege of visiting the children. This course was agreed to by both parties, and thus the matter ends for the present. John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., appeared for the petitioner, and D. D. Bruce and Wm. Hawkins, Jr., Esqs., for the respondent.

Pittsburgh Manufactures for the South.

The opening of navigation will call forth from our capacious warehouses, immense stocks of Pittsburgh manufactured articles, which are so much needed in the South and Southwest. The boats now loading at the wharf for Cairo, St. Louis, Nashville and other points, are receiving heavy shipments of glass, glassware, iron, nails, plows, wagons, carts, etc. There have been plows enough delivered on the wharf, during the past few days, one might suppose, to "plow up all creation," but we are told that the few thousands now shipping, are but a trifle compared to the tens of thousands which are to follow. Many of these are the light cotton plow, used in the Southern cotton fields, [illegible]

[illegible] of a Carpet Sack.

[illegible] All the articles were recovered with the exception of one pair of pants, which defendant alleges could not have been in the sack at the time it was taken. The case was held over for a hearing today.

Drowned.—The Johnstown *Tribune* says that a young girl named Amanda Miller, aged about ten years, daughter of Adam W. Miller, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, residing at the west end of the deep cut in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, on the 11th inst., while attempting to cross the dam of the Conemaugh, in pursuit of mountain birch, broke in, and the current carried her under the ice. Up to the present time her body has not been found.

Brakeman Injured.—On Saturday morning, the 10th inst., Mr. Frank Peyton, brakeman on the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad, was knocked off a car while it was in motion, by the slipping of a piece of timber. Falling between the cars, the flang of a wheel ran over his left foot, nearly severing it at the instep. He was tended by Dr. Culver, and was able, on Monday, to leave for his home near Pittsburgh.

Bishop Stevens.—The friends of Bishop Stevens, of the Eastern Pennsylvania Diocese, will regret to learn that his recent attack of nervous prostration—the third he has had during the past year—was of so serious a nature that his physicians have peremptorily insisted upon a complete cessation from all official labor and care, and an absence of six months from the country. The Bishop accordingly proposes to sail for Italy on the 21st of this month. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will administer the rite of confirmation during Bishop Stevens' absence.

Monongahela Packet Line.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Union Line of Monongahela river packets, which will make regular trips between Pittsburgh and the several ports on that river, leaving every morning at eight o'clock and every evening at six. The four first-class side-wheel boats composing the line are more than adequate to accommodate the river trade, so that shippers need not fear any delay on that account.

Two Men Killed.—The Altoona *Tribune* says: "Just as we were about going to press we learned that two men named Nagle and Sheehan were instantly killed, on Wednesday last, by the caving in upon them of an ore bank in which they were at work, near Blair Furnace, a few miles below this place. They were buried twenty-four hours before their bodies were recovered. We believe they were both unmarried, and are represented to have been honest and industrious men."

Serious Railway Accident.—An accident occurred on the Franklin Branch railway at six o'clock on Friday morning last, to freight train No. 37. The train was going to Franklin, and when turning a curve in the road near Sugar Creek, ran off the track and into the river, killing the fireman, Mr. Bostick, instantly. Little damage was sustained by the train. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

The Courts.—Judge Williams, of the District Court, is not holding Court to-day. In the Common Pleas, before Judge Stowe, the case of McGrew & Co. vs. Stone, before reported, is still on trial. The examination of witnesses has not yet been concluded. The other branch of the Common Pleas is not in session.

The Right Man.—The man Ramaly who was arrested by the Allegheny police a day or two since, for the larceny of a dollar, resides in the vicinity of Manchester. We make the statement in justice to a very worthy gentleman of a similar name residing in Allegheny.

Dull.—There was only one common case before the Mayor of Allegheny to-day. He was fined and discharged.

DIED.

JESTER—At Sewickley, Mrs. REBECCA JESTER, February 18th.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. James Dickey, at Sewickley, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DOUTHETT—At St. Louis, on Saturday morning, 17th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH DOUTHETT, in the 95th year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given.

LOUGHRY—On Sunday morning, at forty-five minutes past six o'clock, HARRY K. LOUGHRY, youngest son of William and M. A. Loughry, in the 16th year of his age.

Funeral to start from the family residence, No. 50 Penn street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 20th inst., at two o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McELROY—On Saturday, February 17th, at ten o'clock, p. m., SAMUEL GEORGE, only son of Samuel and the late Martha Ann McElroy, aged two years and seven months.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.--A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Leacock streets, Allegheny.
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TWO EDITIONS ARE PRINTED,
One on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.
TERMS:
Single copies.................................$1 50
In Clubs of five................................1 25
In Clubs of ten and upwards...................1 15

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Our city has been the scene of many turmoils, tumults and murders of late, and it is most gratifying to know that we cannot charge any of these terrible crimes to

COLORED MEN.

But we must turn from the shuddering thought of villainy at home, and remind our readers of the many poor creatures

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VELVET RUGS,
Embroidered Piano Covers,
SHEEPSKIN MATS,
VELVET HASOCKS
ja8 And every description of Carpets.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
CARPETS.

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making out purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices our choice and extensive stock of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.

Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at a very moderate expense.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth street,
de3 Next House to the Post Office.

PYRITES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
WILL BUY
PYRITES,
OR,
Sulphuret of Iron
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co's Office,
Corner Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
de16:3mdaw

SUNDRIES.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS NOW IN STORE:—140 bbls. Flint Hominy, 20 bbls. Pearl Hominy; 100 bbls. Dried Peaches, halves; 30 do do, quarters; 15 do do, pared; 25 do Whortleberries, pits in; 12 do do, pits out; 20 do do Blackberries; 10 do do Elderberries; 10 do French Currants; 25 do York State Dried Apples; 50 do Ohio do; 30 do old do; 120 doz. caned Fresh Peaches; 200 doz. do Tomatoes; 75 kegs Country Lard; 12 bbls. do do; 15 do do Tallow; 500 bus. Clover Seed; 20 bags Rye; 25 do Timothy Seed; 60 boxes Factory Cheese; 50 do Western Reserve do; 40 do English Dairy do; 50 bbls. Shellbark Hickory Nuts; 5 bbls. Fresh Roll Butter; 20 half bbls. do; 25 kegs packed do; 40 bbls. Cranberries; 26 do Cider Vinegar; 30 boxes German Soap; 25 bbls. fresh Eggs; 500 do Peachblow Potatoes; 50 do Western Onions; 30 do Sorghum Molasses; 3 do prime Apple Butter; 20 do White Beans; 10 do Chestnuts; 50 bus. Walnuts; 800 lbs. Strained Honey. For sale by
ja25 L. H. VOIGT.

PRODUCE.
100 bbls. Extra Family Flour;
60 " Rye do
50 " Pearl Hominy;
30 " prime White Beans;
50 " choice Green Apples;
100 " Peachblow Potatoes;
75 " Sorghum Molasses;
25 " Dried Apples;
10 " " Peaches;
5 " fresh Eggs.
For sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
fe2 Corner of Market and First streets.

PRODUCE.
500 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 " Hamburg do
30 sacks Dried Peaches, halves;
30 bbls. New York Dried Apples;
50 " " White Beans;
20 " Eastern Cultivated Cranberries;
25 " kiln dried Pearl Hominy;
20 " Missouri Fire Clay;
10 " Manganise;
30 " Soda Ash.
For sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD,
ja29 141 and 143 First street.

CONSIGNMENTS.
80 bbls. Onions;
50 bush. sack Onions;
30 boxes Lemons;
300 bbls. prime Green Apples;
100 bush. prime Dry Peaches, halves;
30 bbls. prime Cultivated Cranberries;
100 boxes Canned Peaches;
50 " " Tomatoes;
10 bbls. Flint Hominy;
10 " Cider.
Baltimore Oysters constantly on hands, wholesale and retail.
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD,
ja26 360 Liberty street.

PRODUCE ON CONSIGNMENT.
Prime Dried Pared Peaches;
Prime Dried halves and quarter Peaches;
Prime Dried Apples and Cherries;
Green Apples and Peach Blow Potatoes;
Eggs, Butter, Lard and Tallow;
Goshen Cheese and Pickles;
Canned Peaches and Tomatoes, cheap;
Corn Meal and Pearl Barley;
Beans, Onions and Seeds.
All of which is offered for sale for cash at lowest rates, by GRAFF & REITER,
s8 No. 215 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES, for sale at 185 Liberty Street:
DRY PEACHES—20 bbls. large halves;
DRY APPLES—20 bbls. new and old;
WHITE BEANS—50 bbls. prime white;
HOMINY—15 bbls. Flint Hominy;
LIME—150 bbls. White Lime;
SALT—500 bbls. Extra No. 1;
BROOMS—50 dozen new corn;
SORGHUM—15 bbls. Sorghum Syrup;
BUTTER—5 bbls. and boxes prime roll;
EGGS—5 bbls. and 2 boxes Eggs;
CODFISH—20 bundles;
HERRING—6 bbls. Labrador;
BARLEY—100 sacks Spring.
WM. P. BECK & CO.,
ja18 Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
100 bbls. Star of the West;
100 " Golden Fleece;
100 " City Mills, Springfield;
50 " prime Michigan Beans;
250 bush. Red Wheat;
10 tons Seconds;
300 bush. Ear Corn.
For sale by R. KNOX & SON,
fe6 79 Diamond, Allegheny.

OATS—200 bus. for sale by
fe14 McBANE & ANJER, 124 Second street.

OIL CLOTHS, of all kinds, styles and widths, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Oil Cloth Depot, Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street, by
ja29 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

CONDENSED CREAM—Borden's Patent, put up in one pound cans; also, Condensed Milk, Apple Jelly and Coffee, by the dozen or single can, by JNO. A. RENSHAW,
fe15 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

OUR PRESS WORK.

Our readers will see that we have kept our promise of improvement in the letterpress of the GAZETTE. This improvement will be permanent; and when our new press arrives, as it will in the course of six weeks, we shall be able to make a still further typographical advance.

SPEECH OF HON. THOS. WILLIAMS.

The very able and eloquent speech of Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS—the ablest yet delivered this session—will be published entire in our weekly edition of Wednesday. Orders for copies should be left at the Counting-room this morning.

FREE TRADE ON REVENUE.

Before the war the expenses of the government were defrayed almost wholly by impost duties on foreign goods. The contributions from land sales were inconsiderable. As the war progressed, and its proportions enlarged, it became apparent that resort must be had to other methods for securing income. The imposts could not be made to yield sufficient income to pay even the interest on the public debt which it was indispensable to contract. An experimental direct tax was levied in 1862, and collected from the States. This was followed by the internal revenue system, which produced more than two hundred and eleven millions of dollars last year, and will yield much more the current year. To make the taxation of domestic articles productive of revenue, it was needful to increase the impost duties; for everybody perceives that the imposition of an excise duty, so far as the effect on domestic production is concerned, is precisely equivalent to abating the impost duty by the same amount, on competing foreign articles.

By far, the larger portion of the national revenue is now derived from internal taxation. If the tariff on foreign goods should be reduced, the moneys received at the custom-houses would be considerably increased, but this gain would be much more than counterbalanced by the loss of income at the offices of the Collectors of Internal Revenue. Hence, to inaugurate Free Trade, or even to approximate thereto, would so far impair the national resources and credit as to lead to a financial revulsion. Under our present system this means more than it did under the old one. Formerly, the government credit was a thing by itself. The worst that could happen was a depreciation of the national securities. Now, the whole banking system holds an intimate connection with the national credit. It is based thereon. Let the confidence reposed in the present availability and ultimate security of the Government bonds be seriously shaken, and the paralysis of the public credit will be speedily followed by the utter collapse of the banks and of all commercial confidence. Free Trade, at all times prejudicial, would now be necessarily attended by bad consequences, the effect of which it is impossible to over-estimate.

ON the 19th of last August—two days after the Republican State Convention—Gen. GEARY wrote a letter to Mr. CESSNA, Chairman of the State Committee, and which was published in the Philadelphia *Press*, in which he says:

> "The platform of principles adopted by the Convention, merits more than a passing consideration. From beginning to end, each and every one of these resolutions is "sound to the core," and eminently national in its character; they embody those monitions which the loyal men of the North cannot disregard; they render that justice which has long been withheld; they administer those rebukes which are proper and fitting; they contain the declaration of principles upon which alone an enduring republic can be established.
>
> "The cordial endorsements of President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, are just tributes to the exalted characters of two of the purest statesmen of the American Republic."

That most effectually disposes of the allegation that the General was not in the Republican party last year.

THE London *Spectator* says that the democracies are all going wrong about free trade. If iron cannot be made in Pennsylvania without protection, says that journal, "it shows in the clearest way that the men engaged in mining are wasting their labor, and could get far more iron by working at agriculture and buying foreign iron with the proceeds than by direct mining." The people of the grain and meat producing districts have tried that policy out. Corn was produced till it became cheaper than coal for ordinary fuel. But the farmers were in debt; their estates heavily encumbered; with no prospect of a salutary change, when the war made protection indispensable. Now every prudent, industrious farmer is out of debt. Protection carried them through, and they will stand by it.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.—Mr. G. W. ANDERSON, of Missouri, has offered in the House of Representatives a joint resolution amendatory of the Constitution. It has one characteristic that ought to commend it to Copperheads and Conservatives. It does not relate to the blacks. It simply proposes to abolish the phrase "United States of America," and to substitute the one word "America." The effect of this change would be to make the legal designation of this country America, and the legal discription of its citizens Americans. This pre-eminence is now generally accorded, but the validation of the practice would contribute to euphony and convenience.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—The telegraphic news we publish this morning confirms and elucidates the remark we made a few days ago, that a Bonaparte is not to be trusted. It seems the French troops are to be withdrawn, but one hundred thousand Austrians sent to replace them. On the withdrawal the attempt was made to wheedle the United States into an agreement of neutrality. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to what is called the Monroe doctrine, or as to its enforcement, now or hereafter, there can be but one opinion as to the endeavor to entrap our government into an arrangement on partial, and therefore, false representations.

GEN. GRANT has taken the disloyal newspapers in rebel States under military supervision. As the General is a cautious man, it must be he is impressed with the belief that the rebel element is not so entirely squelched as he represented in his letter to the President giving an account of his Southern trip. Harsh measures of the sort he now has recourse to do not comport with the satisfactory dispositions he attributed to the Southern people.

THE New York *Times* confesses that in reading a certain class of Southern journals it "almost forgets that the war is over." It is, unfortunately, just this class of journals that have most influence over Southern people. And this is one of the plain reasons why reflecting Northern men doubt if the time has come to readmit the rebel States to their old places in the Union.

THE New York *Times* sharply rebukes the people who go to the White House, and give the President occasions for speechmaking. We do not wonder that the peculiar champions of the President feel there has been somewhat too much of this.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Hon. GEO. V. LAWRENCE, and Col. JOHN HULL have been appointed delegates to the Republican State Convention. Instructed for General MOORHEAD.

YESTERDAY the mails for four consecutive days reached this city from Milwaukee on the same train; also, the mails for three days from Chicago. Passengers came no faster. Cause, two or three inches of snow.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Febuary 16, 1865.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—To-day the House adjourned to afford the Committee of Ways and Means an opportunity to visit the various State institutions of charity at Philadelphia and thereby obtain the information necessary to adapt the appropriations to the requirements of the same. To some unsophisticated minds it may seem strange that the Legislature of the sovereign State of Pennsylvania should adjourn for the purposes aforesaid, but such are the facts, and precedents are the potent reasons.

Your special correspondent keeps you advised of all that transpires in the Legislature. We do some things well, and some things we might do better. We have passed some important bills, and there are others before us which promise to be interesting and important. The act regulating the liquor license in Allegheny county, and which has passed the Senate, promises to be interesting. This is an important bill to the people of our county. If this bill is not stringent enough let the people signify or indicate such measures or additional restrictions as they deem proper, and their instructions will be respectfully heeded. We are aware that this traffic requires strong legislative restraints.

There is a rumor afloat and which has come to our ears, $20,000 have been raised to secure the final passage of this bill. Now we do not know how much, or how little money has been raised, or whether any, for this purpose, but one thing we do know, and that is, that we have seen none of this money, nor have any of my colleagues. Money, sir, will not procure the desired legislation. If those interested in the traffic want to get favorable legislation let them not proffer money for this purpose. No better method could be adopted to defeat this purpose.

The eight hour system is upon us, and must be met and disposed of in the course of the coming week. Hon. J. K. Moorehead was here making friends and putting things in working order, preparatory to the Gubernatorial campaign. The General's prospects are good. John Burns, the hero of Gettysburgh, is assistant doorkeeper of the Senate. Honor to the old hero who fought for his home, while traitors fled.

S.

GENERAL NEWS.

THERE is an oil region between Windsor, opposite Detroit, and London, Canada West, situated near the Great Western Railway, that seems to be equal to the famous Venango region in Pennsylvania. Oil is reached at a depth of sixty to eighty feet, though the best wells are bored to the depth of two hundred to three hundred and fifty feet. One well is called the Bishop well, and is said to yield two hundred barrels per day, worth $9 per barrel, while the daily cost of working is but $20. Property is high in that region, and everything is of course inflated. Many wells are in progress, and speculation is up to fever heat. Village property costs from $500 to $2,000 for one-sixth of an acre, and oil lands readily realize from $1,000 to $1,500 per acre, while what are called "gum-beds" rise as high as $2,000 to $8,000 for eighths and ninths of an acre.

A GENUINE OLD FOGY.—There lives a man in the town of Marion, Wis., who is sixty years old, who never went to a bar of any kind and took a drink of ardent spirits; never attended a theatre or show of any description; never took a chew of tobacco, or smoked a pipe or cigar; never went to a ball or danced a step; never played a game of cards, billiards, dominoes, dice or checkers, or any game whatever that is played for money; never courted but one woman, whom he married and lives with yet; never joined any order or organization except the Christian Church, of which he is yet a member, and never had his name in a newspaper but once which was when he was married, and so refuses to give his name for publication now.

MR. GARRISON ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.—William Lloyd Garrison delivered a lecture in Philadelphia on Thursday night. He congratulated the audience on the immense advantages gained by emancipation; denied that the South was victorious; alleged that the North had emerged from the civil war with a glorious record, and hoped the President would do right, and was anxious to trust him; but if he failed he relied on Congress to remedy his shortcomings, and provide for the establishment of free institutions in the South. He also recommended Pennsylvania to permit the colored men to vote.

MUTILATED NOTES.—The following is an established rule of the Treasury Department: "Mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington. They should be forwarded to the 'Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.,' with the name of the owner, the name of his or her postoffice and State, and the nominal value of the amount remitted, plainly written. A draft on the assistant treasurer at New York for the amount allowed, returned by mail to the address of the person remitting, is the customary method of payment."

MR. VIRGIL KICKOX, of Springfield, Mass., having withdrawn his subscription of $50 from the Library Association of that city, because a committee of that association invited Mr. Frederick Douglass to lecture, three colored men of Springfield promptly made up the amount and presented it to the Association.

JOHN HURLBURT, farmer of Ridgefield, Connecticut, went to a menagerie the other day, and while there thought it no harm to pat the lion on his back. The king of beasts resented this familiarity by taking the hand between his teeth and closing his jaws. The poor man has since died of lockjaw.

THE Mozart Democracy are organizing a political club of the hard-fisted order, to counteract the operations, of what the *News* calls "the aristocratic portion of the Tammany society," who have organized the Manhattan Club, and to secure power in the hands of the Democratic masses, where it belongs.

THE order for the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner*, is said to have proceeded from Gen. Grant. We infer that the Lieutenant-General has considerably modified his opinions since that report to the President, in which he declared the South fit for immediate readmission.—*New York Tribune.*

A VOLUMINOUS writer in the Montreal *Gazette*, argues at all points, against the annexation of Canada to the United States. Oh ho! This question has already made its appearance then. We have been assured that any man who in Canada, should talk of annexation would be treated as a rebel and a heathen.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that President Johnson's recent talk with the Virginia delegation, is the general subject of conversation among public men at Madison, Wis., where the Legislature is now in session, and excites grave apprehension among Union members as to the policy of the Administration.

GEORGE SAND was recently invited to deliver a lecture in Paris, and at first accepted. Subsequently, however, she begged to be excused, stating that she had never been able to overcome a natural diffidence in speaking to a number of persons at one time, even in a drawing room.

THE New York *News* draws a historical portrait of President Johnson in this wise: "Clenching his hands in the face of a traitorous Congress and party, he bids the country look to him for the discharge of his whole duty as a statesman and a patriot."

THE Cleveland *Herald* of yesterday gives an account of a supposed earthquake at that city, accompanied by a loud dull report, and a deep and wide fissure in the ground. But it is the opinion of some that it was an effect of the extreme cold.

ONE of the members of the West Virginia Legislature recently in a debate upon the location of the capital of that State, made the lucid observation that "at this rate we will not never locate the capital nowhere."

A GENTLEMAN from Texas states to the New York *Times* that the cotton crop of that State will next year amount to 600,000 bales. At this ratio, the entire cotton yield for the year will be double the usual figures.

THE Richmond *Whig* says that fifty thousand young men from the Southern States have settled in New York city. The *Whig* protests against any more emigration either to the North or to Mexico or Brazil.

A PARIS paper states that the great mortality among cattle in England has increased the price of butchers' meat in France in consequence of the large exportation of cattle, sheep, and poultry for the English market.

THE Lake Erie Press Association, composed of newspapers in Northern Pennsylvania, Northwestern New York and Northeastern Ohio, held a meeting in Meadville on Thursday last.

THE Ohio *Statesman* says that A. C. McMillen, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Wooster, was arrested on a charge of defalcation and embezzlement of the public monies.

THE removal of the Kentucky State Capital from Frankfort to Lexington is being talked of. Lexington has offered $300,000 to pay expenses, and an investigation is proceeding.

AT Cincinnati, on Friday morning, a young woman was found dead in the street under circumstances that led to suspicions of foul play.

MUCH satisfaction is expressed by New England men in Washington over the nomination of Gen. Hawley as the Union candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

THE daughter of a wealthy farmer of Saline county, Missouri, eloped a few days ago with a negro. She was a rampant rebel during the rebellion.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is now afflicted with a sore throat.—*Albany Argus.*

He ought to have it tied up.—*New Haven Palladium.*

BY the death of Dr. Nott, Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., is now left as the sole survivor of the founders of the American Bible Society.

HORACE GREELEY denies the truth of the statement that he participated in a dinner party at Delmonico's to A. H. Stephens.

AT THE late Arion ball in New York, Gen. McClellan was represented by a German dwarf riding upon a hobby-horse.

THE Boston *Commonwealth* speaks of Horace Greeley as "a warm-hearted philanthropist and soft-hearted politician."

IT is a curious fact that the more cheek a man has the less he blushes.

SLAVERY REDIVIVUS.—A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, authorizing the sale of negroes into servitude for benefit of creditors who cannot obtain satisfaction of their demands. This is precisely the provision of the shameful apprenticeship system in Cuba, which amounts in effect to compulsory chattel slavery. The Georgians have accepted the Constitutional amendment of abolition, but they cling to the despotic traditions which grew out of the system, and attach upon the life of States in which it has prevailed. We sincerely trust, in the interests of Georgia itself, that the measure will be defeated in the Legislature; that no such impediment will be put in the way of reorganization, as would be created by such a shameful enactment.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Tropical Notions.

A notice of Sir John Bowring's recent Recollections of Java, in an English magazine, says.

Sir John was present once at the arrival of a cargo of ice for the first time in Java. "The people," he said, "looked at it with the same wonder at first that they would have felt had they seen similar masses of crystal. They touched it; the cold was such as they had never before experienced, and the novel sensation filled them with awe and apprehension. But when it dissolved in their hands, they fancied they had unknowingly worked a miracle, and that some demon must have been at the bottom of the mystery. Descriptions of snow, frost, ice and winter scenery have a singular attraction to the inhabitants of the hot regions. These are to them the very romance of nature. In my travels in the interior of Java I met with a most accomplished lady who was burning with a desire, about to be gratified of visiting Europe. 'And now tell me of all you hope to see, from what do you expect to receive the greatest pleasure?' 'Oh,' she answered, 'a forest without leaves.'"

SEVENTEEN autograph letters of Lord Byron are advertised for sale at auction in London: They are mostly addressed to Mr. J. Hodgson, and contain numerous passages which have not yet been published. One, for instance, contains this rather plain confession: "I hope you will find me an altered personage; I do not mean in body, but in manner, for I begin to find out that nothing but virtue will do in this —— world. I am tolerably sick of vice, which I have tried in its agreeable varieties, and mean, on my return, to cut off all my dissolute acquaintance, leave off wine and carnal company, and betake myself to politics and decorum." In another letter, dated Athens, he says: "I am living alone in the Franciscan Monastery, with a Capuchin friar, a bandy-legged Turkish cook, two Albanian savages, a Tartar, and dragoman." Respecting his speech in the House of Lords, he remarks: "I have had many marvellous eulogies repeated to me since, in person and by proxy; of these I shall only mention Sir F. Burdett. He says, it is the best speech by a lord, since the Lord knows when!"—*Foreign Paper.*

SPURGEON.—A London correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says:

You have long known my opinion of the Rev. Dr. Spurgeon, who made such a noise some time ago, and was reputed equal to, if not the superior of the famous Whitfield, as a pulpit orator. Every now and then he attracts a little notice by indulging in some eccentricity or extraordinary vagary, designed, undoubtedly, to attract customers to his shop. His last effort of this sort was most extraordinary. On Christmas day he appeared in his pulpit with a crown on his head and a palm in his hand! Comment is unnecessary, and it is hardly necessary to say that he has no association whatever with the reoned and intellectual portion of society. His congregation, who adore him, and whom he rules with a rod of iron, is composed of the illiterate and weak minded of the lower orders only.

ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFUL—STRANGE—TRUE.—MADAME MARIE LETTA, the celebrated Paris clairvoyant, with the assistance of the Egyptian Peltianiscope, the only one in America, will produce a true picture of your future partner for life, and send the same by mail to any one, stating correctly their age, height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and place of nativity, and enclosing fifty cents, with post-paid envelope plainly addressed to yourself. You will then receive the desired picture by return mail. Address MADAME MARIE LETTA, Drawer 6272, Chicago, Ill.
fe20:1wd2twT

NAVY SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL BOARDS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Boards of Medical Officers will convene at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, March 12th, 1866, for the Examination of Candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before either Board, must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, date and place of birth, and before which Board they desire to present themselves. Applications to be accompanied by responsible testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
fe20:1wdTTS

AUCTION SALES.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, HANDSOME GROUNDS, OUT BUILDINGS, &C., AT AUCTION.—RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A SUBURBAN HOUSE, WITH CITY CONVENIENCES—On TUESDAY, Feb. 20th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., will be sold, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street, the large two storied Brick Dwelling, situate on Western Avenue, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway, corner of Allegheny Avenue, containing double parlor, library and dining room on first floor, with wide hall and stair case; four chambers on 2d floor, hall, and two finished attic. The back building has large kitchen with good range; washroom, with furnace, bake-oven, and stationary tubs, hot and cold water within. Second floor has nursery, store room and bath room with water closet. House has been newly painted, grained, papered and put in thorough repair. Gas, hot and cold water throughout, stationary wash stands, elegant marble and slate mantles, and possesses all the requisites of a country home, with the modern improvements of a city residence.

Out Buildings consists of Stables and Carriage House, new grape arbor, coal house, &c. The Grounds are handsomely laid out with dwarf fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, gravel walks, &c, having a front on Western avenue of 75 feet, extending along Allegheny avenue 280 feet, with new fence enclosure.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, enquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street. (fe12) T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

BANK STOCK & CITY GROUND RENTS.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 20th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, by order of Executors, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street,

41 shares Bank Pittsburgh;
24 " Exchange National Bank;
12 " Mechanics' do do

And the following valuable City Ground Rents:
$60 per annum on No. 98 Wood street;
22 " " No. 89 Third street;
22 " " No. 50 Fourth street;
122 50 " " Nos. 25, 27, 27½, and 29 Fifth st.
fe16 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BIRMINGHAM PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 22d, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in East Birmingham, Six two-storied Brick Dwelling Houses, situated on Meadow street, between Carson and Sarah streets. Each house has separate yards, with bake-oven and out houses, all in good condition, being nearly new.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.
fe14 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

PEW IN FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 20th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, Pew No. 84 in First Presbyterian Church, eligibly situated in the middle isle. (fe15) T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

BANK STOCK.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street, 15 shares Allegheny National Bank.
fe15 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between D. GILMORE and W. J. McMASTER, under the name of D. GILMORE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, at their office in the Mill, on South Canal street, near Chestnut, Allegheny.

The undersigned will continue the Milling business, under the name and style of GILMORE, SIMPSON & CO., when, with their increased facilities, they are determined to continue to produce an article of Flour second to none in the market, they therefore most respectfully request at least a trial from all, and particularly those hardest to please in that article of prime necessity, Flour.

D. GILMORE,
J. W. SIMPSON,
FEBRUARY 6th, 1866. W. J. McMASTER.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that, having associated himself with D. GILMORE and W. J. McMASTER, under the name and style of GILMORE, SIMPSON & CO., the business formerly conducted by SIMPSON & KNOX, at 178 Federal street, Allegheny, will be continued by the new firm, dated February 6th, 1866.
fe8:1f J. W. SIMPSON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect January 1st, 1866, THOS. J HOSKINSON retiring from the firm. The remaining partners will continue the business of the late firm under the name and style of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.

W. H. EVERSON,
BARCLAY PRESTON,
THOS. J. HOSKINSON,
C. L. GRAFF.

Having sold my interest in the firm of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO. to Wm. H. Everson, B. Preston, and C. L. Graff, I cheerfully recommend the new firm to my friends and the public generally.
fe7:1d THOS. J. HOSKINSON.

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPERS,
In New Designs.
PLAIN AND BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT COLORS,
Now Receiving
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
107 Market Street, near Fifth.
fe10 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL
DRAUGHTING OFFICE
And Patent Agency
No. 12 St St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge
H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer
Residence No. 14 Hay street.

PORK PACKERS.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
Pork Packer,
Dealer in S. C. HAMS, BACON, BARREL PORK DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, GREASE, TALLOW, &c., would respectfully solicit a share of the trade, No. 23 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
fe1:2m

OCULISTS.

OCULIST.
DR. STERRETT,
277 Penn street, REMOVES CATARACTS by a new operation, causing but slight pain; Inserts Artificial Eyes, Straightens Crooked eyes, Opens the Obstructed Tear-ducts so as to dispense with the unsightly style.
fe10:1td&wT

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us in the Paving Business ARTHUR HOBSON, to date from January 1st, 1866, to continue under the name and style of McINTYRE, McNAUGHER & CO.

JOHN McINTYRE,
JOSEPH McNAUGHER,
fe14:1md SAMUEL McNAUGHER,

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Furniture Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, it was resolved, that on and after the first of March next, we will reduce the wages of our workmen fifteen per cent. By order
fe20:1t

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—There will be no freight received at the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT, corner First and Ross streets, for points above West Newton, until further notice, owing to the Bridge over Jacob's Creek, being partly washed away by gorge of ice. Freight for West Newton and all points this side will be received as heretofore.
H. C. SHALLENBERGER,
fe14:tf Agent.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for increasing the Capital Stock of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, as per resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, are now open at the office of the Company, Duquesne Way, below Hand street, and subscriptions for the remainder of the stock to be issued, will be received from the original stockholders, to the 20th inst.
S. H. KELLER, }
fe13:1wd C. BERINGER, } Committee.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—By an act of Assembly, approved the 6th of February, 1866, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue ten per cent. Preferred Stock to the amount of One Million of Dollars, which said stock is to be offered to the present Stockholders. Subscription Books to said stock are opened at the Office of the Company, and will remain open for Stockholders exclusively, until the 10th day of March next.
fe15:tdM WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &C.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $18 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $1.00.
W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 5th 1866.—fe6:mayld

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
fe3:td JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the UNION CHERRY RUN BASIN OIL AND MINING CO. are requested to meet at the Office of WM. McCUTCHEON, 195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1866, for the purpose of electing their Board of Directors for the present year.
By order of the President.
fe15:10tdME J. McCUTCHEON, Sec'y.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE LONG'S RUN OIL CO. will be held at the office of the Co., on TUESDAY, February 20th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
fe13:6td SAM'L C. SCHOYER, Sec'y.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY,
ERIE, February 13th, 1866.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election for Seven Directors of the ERIE CANAL COMPANY will be held at their office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 5th of March next.
fe16:td A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly, passed January 24th, 1810, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
fe10:10td N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe5:1awd4w WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the above Company have this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months on the Capital Stock; 20 per cent. in Cash and 20 per cent. in Certificates of New Stock, payable on and after the 20th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 22d inst.
fe3:2wd C. BERINGER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 16, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Grading and Paving," will be received at this office until THURSDAY EVENING, March 15th, for Grading and Paving Ridge street, from Marion to Irwin avenue. Also for Grading and Paving Centre street.
fe16:td R. B. FRANCIS, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 16, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Painting Market House," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th February, for Painting the Wood and Iron Work of the Market House. Bidders are requested to make bids for TWO COATS OF PAINT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE; also for ONE COAT INSIDE AND TWO OUTSIDE.

Bids will also be received at the same time for WHITEWASHING THE MARKET HOUSE.
fe16:td R. B. FRANCIS, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 14th, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Plan of Water Pipes," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th February, inclusive, for making a Plan of the Water Pipes of the city.

ALSO, Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Street Lamps," will be received until WEDNESDAY, 21st February, inclusive, for furnishing 24 new Tin Gas Lamps of the kind now in use.

ALSO, Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Lighting City Lamps," will be received until WEDNESDAY, February 21st, inclusive, to take charge of the City Lamps, to light, clean, and keep in order for one year.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
fe15:td R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

RELIEF.

MONEYS COLLECTED BY THE Committees for the Sufferers at the late fire in Reserve Township and Allegheny City, on the 11th of December, 1865:

First Ward—S. Dyer & Gerwig	$351 00
Second Ward—Filner & Sutmyer	324 75
Third Ward—Smith & Gang	525 00
Fourth Ward—Walter & Bierhorst	411 00
do do Jas. Graham & Grey	28 50
Rev. Schiedt—German Church, 4th ward	60 00
Rev. Widerhousen do do	25 00
Charles Gearing, Reserve Township	388 00
Mr. Reed, Allegheny Trust Company	120 50
Pittsburgh Turners	121 35
Rev. C. Walters' Church	32 85
	$1,086 45

ALLEGHENY CITY, January 1st, 1866.

MONEY PAID OVER TO MAYOR MORRISON.

Gang & Smith	$525 00
Charles Gearing	388 00
Pittsburgh Turners	121 35
Reed's Bank	120 50
J. Graham, 4th ward	285 50
Rev. Widerhousen's Church	32 50
	$1,665 16

DISTRIBUTION TO THE SUFFERERS.

Charles Huffman	$140 00
George Pfeifer	70 00
Gottleib Wise	65 00
John Kitler	65 00
Servant at Frey's	10 00
Frantz Crouse	70 00
Jacob Fogle	60 00
John Hadly	70 00
Christian Camerer	55 00
J. C. Adam	40 00
Widow Elmen	50 00
Frantz Anderitzick	30 00
Peter Mathias	50 00
Lorenz Myer	20 00
Mike Miller	25 00
Henry Wagner	25 00
F. Seip	10 00
C. Abashine	20 00
Leonard Gillinger	115 00
Constadd Fey	100 00
Mr. Kramer	10 00
A. Kohler	115 00
Mrs. Sitton	15 00
Mr. Franz	25 00
J. Bentz	15 00
Mr. Swaim	30 00
Gottlob Michiske	5 00
Widow Fey	15 00
Mr. Spellmyer	150 00
Andy Arnd	125 00
John Emich	250 00
John Gerlach	150 00
John Wagner	250 00
Jacob Barich	200 00
Fred. Dorbine	100 00
Conrad Ede	35 00
Franklin M. Krukel	50 00
Ludwig Myer	50 00

The following persons are entitled to the benefit of the amount set opposite their names, by calling on the Treasurer, Col. George Gerst:

Mrs. Pfeiffer	$11 00
George Weis	5 00
Michael Miller	16 00
Mrs. Schwoln	5 00
Mrs. Krueckel	10 00
E. Kutter	10 00
J. Kittler	11 00
J. Franz	5 20
G. Mubeling	10 00
Mrs. Krammer	10 00
—— Kunkel	10 00
Lorenz Meyer	5 00
Counterfeit Money	2 25

COMMITTEE:

COL. GERST,	C. C. SMITH,
CASPER GANG,	LEONARD WALTER,
C. DELLENBACH,	HENRY GERWIG,
SAMUEL DYER,	MAYOR MORRISON,
JOHN MAIERHOF,	JOHN FLEINER.

fe20:3td

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A desireable Dwelling House and Lot for sale in Allegheny City, No. 55 Voegtly street, near to Leacock street; house built in modern style and containing 7 rooms—hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen on 1st floor; hall and two large sleeping apartments in 2d story, with attic divided into two neatly finished rooms, and hall; cellar and wash-house in basement, supplied with water pipes; fine bake-oven opening into kitchen, and hydrant water in the yard. The lot is well filled with grape vines and fruit trees. Possession April 1st. Price $4,200. B. McLAIN & CO.,
fe20 107 Fourth street.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the Scholastic Year, commences on the 1st of February, and closes on the 28th of June next.

Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious School property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his school there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military department, though at present very efficient and flourishing, will be abandoned.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
ja24:1mm at West Chester, Penna.

WANTS.

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—A Middle aged Man, of experience and competency, wants a situation as ACCOUNTANT or CASHIER. Best reference. Address "MAX," at GAZETTE OFFICE. fe17-1f

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5575, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 35 Liberty street, New York. no20:3m

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
WILL PURCHASE A
Lot in Pitt Township.
ENQUIRE OF
McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
fe20 Attorneys at Law, 98 Grant street.

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600—ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja20:tf

FOR SALE--A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 136 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE--WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 100,000 feet Sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Pit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja5:1md

FOR SALE--DWELLING HOUSE.—A two-story Brick House, No. 13 Western Avenue, Allegheny; water and gas through the house; 7 rooms and bath-room; lot 22½ by 125, with 13 peach trees, grapery, &c. Possession given on 1st April, 1866. Also, lot adjoining the above 22½ by 125 will be sold with the above or separate. Also, a large lot Ready-made Clothing for sale cheap, as the proprietor is going west. Apply immediately to ROBERT MITCHELL, 137 Federal street, Allegheny City.
fe19:2td

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—A Farm, one-half mile from Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., containing 117 acres, and underlaid with coal, which is only a few rods from the railroad. The coal will be sold with or without the surface. Soil good; well watered and timbered, with Dwelling House, and Orchards of the very choicest fruit, say 1,500 or 1,500 trees, together with a Nursery of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines. This property affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment. For terms and particulars, enquire of SEBERT ORR, 25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe17:1td&wT

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAYSVILLE STATION, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. A large substantial Frame Dwelling, of modern style, containing 13 rooms, bath-room and wash-house; hot and cold water; a splendid never-failing Spring, supplying sufficient water for house and stable purposes; an Orchard of various fruit trees, &c. The above property fronts the Ohio river, and consists of about 70 acres, which can be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Any information desired can be obtained from Capt. JNO. HAY, on the premises, or to T. WALTER DAY, No. 103 Fifth street. fe6:1mmE

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY,

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Gid and J. S. Liggett. The improvements are a plain Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c.; a Vineyard of one acre, (six years old); balance of ground filled with choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods' Run Street Cars.

Apply to JAMES T. SAMPLE, No. 65 Federal St., Allegheny; or, address J. L. CARNAHAN, No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—Desirable Dwelling.—As I am about moving to the country, I offer for sale the desirable Dwelling in which I reside, in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, on the Second Bank; large Brick House, with 10 rooms; hall 7 feet wide by 4 feet long; double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and wash-house on the first door; furnished with all the modern improvements, marble mantles, gas and water through the house, with range and furnace, brick stable and double carriage house, ice house. The house is in complete repair. The lot is 50 feet front, through to Liberty street, and 274 feet deep. On the lot is some choice fruit, Peaches, Pears and Grapes, and as the canal is now being filled up, it will make one of the most pleasant locations in the city, and easy of access, it being only 15 minutes' walk from the business part of the two cities; and it is expected that the Spring Garden Passenger cars will be running in a few months within a few rods of the door.

Also, a three-story Brick Store, No. 239 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood street, and now occupied by T. C. Jenkins, and that large three-story Brick Warehouse on Irwin street, now occupied by the Ardesco Oil Co. Terms easy. Apply to
WALTER BRYANT,
fe17:1wd on the premises.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—No. 33 Diamond Alley; a THREE STORY BRICK STORE. Enquire at the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. ja31:tf

TO LET—The Store Room situated on the corner of St. Clair and Liberty sts., at present occupied by F. Braun, Esq., Druggist. Possession given April 1st. Enquire of F. H. IRISH, 103 Fifth street, or 33 Penn street. fe7:tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A two story Frame House, in the pleasant village of Sewickley, containing hall and six rooms, basement kitchen and large dry cellar; Stable and other out-buildings; a large Lot, well filled with choice fruits, both large and small. Enquire of G. H. STARR, Sewickley Ville, Pa. fe16:cod2w

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 20th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the FAIR GROUNDS, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 27TH OF FEBRUARY, 1866 at 9½ o'clock, A. M., ALL THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS and other improvements located on the above named grounds.

All purchases must be removed from the grounds within ten days from the date of sale.

TERMS—Cash, U. S. Currency.
F. E. CAMP,
fe20:6td Bvt. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &C.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz:

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	30,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bedsacks	36,000
Pillow-ticks	19,000
Pillows, Hair	4,200
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. fe16:6tmard

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of Valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz:

Sulphuric Ether, 500 lbs.; Alcohol, 500 bottles; Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.; Simple Cerate, 1,000 lbs.; Chloroform, 500 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 500 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Mass Hydrag, 250 lbs.; Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.; Cod Liver Oil, 1,000 bottles; Camphor, Pills, 1,000 dozen; Compound Cathartic Pills, 2,000 dozen; Opium Pills, 1,000 dozen; Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.; Rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.; beside other articles. Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered in sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, JR.,
fe12:d427 Auctioneer.

LICENSES.

SECOND LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to February 6th, 1866.

NAME.	KIND.	PLACE.	
Wm. Clinton,	Tavern,	1st Ward,	Pittsburgh.
Jos. Gibson,	do	do	do
Jno. G. F. Miller,	do	do	do
Chs. P. Mugele,	do	do	do
M. Schuler,	do	do	do
Gottlieb Mashey,	do	do	do
Pat. Ingoldsby,	do	2d Ward,	do
Jno. Bennett,	other goods,	1st ward,	do
J. T. Nielson & Co.,	other goods,	4th w'd,	Pittsb'g.
Geo. Gschwender,	Tavern,	5th ward,	Pittsburgh.
Edward Duncan,	other goods,	6th ward,	do
Jno. Ruckreigel,	Tavern,	7th ward,	do
Henry Robitzer,	do	8th ward,	do
Mary O'Hara,	other goods,	do	do
Jos. Phillips,	Eating House,	9th ward,	do
H. Kuhlman,	Tavern,	10th ward,	do
J. M. Robitzer,	Eating House,	do	do
Thos. Conroy,	other goods,	1st ward,	Allegheny.
Gottlieb Tremble,	Tavern,	2d ward,	do
Jacob Sigmond,	do	3d ward,	do
Anthony Berringer,	do	do	do
Adam Glazier,	do	4th ward,	do
Jos. Stadleman,	do	do	do
G. Gessenschmidt,	do	do	do
G. Yanker,	Eating House,	do	do
John Franz,	other goods,	Boro E. Birmingham.	
Henry Kinng,	Tavern,	Duquesne.	
James Mullen,	do	do	
H. Feldbush,	do	Manchester.	
E. Schaum,	do	McKeesport	
Wm. Young,	do	L. St. Clair Township.	
Geo. Volker,	Eating House,	do	do
Peter Schmidt,	Tavern,	Mifflin	
Casper Fechter,	do	do	
Frank Wolf,	do	McClure	
Jacob Kestler,	Eating House,	do	
Fred Wessel,	other goods,	Pitt	
John Graham,	Eating House,	Robinson	
Chs. King,	Tavern,	Ross	

The Court will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office on or before the day of hearing.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses granted must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or they will be revoked according to law.
fe5:3td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

PROSPECTUS.

THE
WEEKLY GAZETTE,
CONTAINING THE SPEECH OF
HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS,
IN FULL,
WILL BE READY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

Copies of which may be had, ready for mailing, at the counter.

Price - - - - - Five Cents.

ALSO, COPIES CONTAINING THE
ORATION OF
HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,
IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
IN MEMORIAM OF
Abraham Lincoln,
THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES;

Together with much other INTERESTING READING MATTER, EDITORIALS, etc., etc.

Single copies	5 cents.
One Year	$1,50
Six or more copies, to one address	1,25 each.

ADDRESS
GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe19:2td

SAVINGS BANK.

REMOVAL.

THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 67 Fourth Street.

PITTSBURGH
Bank for Savings,
FORMERLY THE
DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 67 Fourth St.,
(Nearly Opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.)
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from Nov. 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earning are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
PRESIDENT,
GEORGE A. BERRY.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
S. H. HARTMAN, JAMES PARK, Jr.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
D. E. McKINLEY.
DIRECTORS,

A. BRADLEY,	WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL,	F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH,	JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE,	JOHN SCOTT,
H. H. GRAHAM,	R. C. SCHMERTZ,

CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
SOLICITORS,
D. W. & A. S. BELL.
fe9:1wd

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives, February 10th, 1866, on the Reconstruction Policy of the President.

CONCLUSION.

But though we were even insensible to the claims of justice and the emotions of gratitude, and entirely indifferent to the elevation of the negro race for its own sake, we want their vote for our own protection. Our best security is to erect a breakwater against the encroachments of the disaffected white man by enlisting the counteracting influence, the cheap support in peace, of the loyal black man to whom we have so successfully appealed in war. We need his suffrage now to assist us in keeping that peace which he had so large a share in making. Take away his musket, if you please, but do not disarm him entirely. The question with me is not whether you can trust him, but whether you can trust the man who asks you to give him the rule again over his rescued bondsman. There are two classes of white men in the seceding States. The higher and more intelligent is essentially anti-republican in habit and sentiment, while the inferior and ignorant is even more abject and servile than the slave himself. He may be educated, however, into a just self-respect and a sense of his own interests. The governing class never can. To make them republican you must change their whole social system and their natures along with it. Until you do, and they are thoroughly regenerated, they will be unsafe depositaries of power in a government like this. If you will not disfranchise the man who has already shown that he is unworthy of trust, you must at least render him powerless for mischief by placing a sentinel over him, with the bloodless but potent weapon of the ballot to keep him in order. I do not insist that you shall disfranchise the rebel who professes to have repented, because without him you will have no white element in the case. I have no objection that you should pardon his crime and even restore to him his lands, if you think that the interests of justice require no indemnity, and no examples. My object is not vengeance. I do not thirst for his blood, even with all his barbarities. Give them back everything else. But for the power which he has shown himself unworthy to hold, and which he has so justly forfeited, restore not that, I adjure and beseech you, by the recollection of the bloody trial which you have passed; by the respect you owe to the bereaved, the widowed, the orphaned, the maimed who yet live; and above all, by the memory of your martyred, starved, and mutilated dead. Insult them not by the declaration that the earth has drunk their blood in vain. Expose not yourselves to the bitter reproach, that before their bones have been gathered by pious hands from the fields where they have been left to bleach unburied, their very murderers have been hurried back into your embrace like returning conquerors. If this reunion is to be solemnized on terms like these, wait at least until you have put off your mourning, and stripped your public places of the habiliments of woe. Bury your murdered President out of sight. Cover up the graves of Andersonville, with all their horrid secrets, and then—then celebrate these unholy nuptials—if you can. Let it not be said, at all events, to your discredit, that "the funeral-baked meats have coldly furnished forth the marriage table." Open no hall of Valhalla, where the returning braves of the South shall quaff their foaming ale, and pledge you from the grinning skulls of your own dead and forgotten heroes.

But there is another consideration that gives us the right, and makes it an imperative necessity, for our own protection, to insist that the negro shall be allowed to share the rights of citizenship in their highest sense, and that is the fact that the conversion of the chattel into a freeman will greatly enlarge the representation of those States, and bring into Congress some thirty votes on the basis of this peculiar population, while the loyal States must suffer from the increase. If they come, it must be in a representative capacity of course. But whose representatives will they be, if the whole class in whose names they come, and for whom they profess to speak, is to have no voice in their election? To call them representatives of any other than the ruling class would be a gross abuse of language. The benefit of your act of emancipation then is to inure to the master who has endeavored to break up your Government, while the black man still holds substantially the relation of a slave, and is only used to count for the benefit of his oppressors? And whom will they send to manage the affairs of the Union in the name of the slave? Will it be the man whom he would select himself? Will it be an advocate of his interests? Will it be those who will provide for the payment of the debt of the war, or the pensions pledged to the families of the brave soldiers whose very bones will be spurned aside with contumely by the rebel plowman? What is our experience thus far? Among the first men sent here from Louisiana was a signer of the secession ordinance, and all three gravitated at once, as by a natural law, into the ranks of the party that opposed the war. The first offering from Arkansas to the other end of the capitol, was a graduate of the same school. But will the holders of our public debt—will the brave volunteers agree to this? No! Ask the men here, however, who sympathised with the rebellion throughout, and denounced the war and the debt made by it as alike unlawful, and though professing to be Democrats, they will answer with one voice that this representation by proxy is right and proper, although they do not even admit the negro to be a citizen, and hardly confess him to be a man. While he continued a slave there was nothing unreasonable in the agreement that the master should speak for him, if he was to be heard at all, because he could have no will of his own. It was at all events the bargain, and we stood by it. That slave is now, however, a freeman. He has a will of his own, and the man who owned him no longer represents it, but the contrary. Looking to his present relations to the late slave, his assumption of the right to speak for him is a double outrage on the black man. It is not only to deny him a representative, but to give that office to his enemy. It is in effect to re-enslave him.

If the white man of the South is of the opinion that the negro is not fit to vote at home, he decides at the same time that he is not worthy to be represented here, and in claiming that right, asks for himself a power in the Government that will make one unrepentant traitor the equal, in many instances, of two or three loyal northern men. He admits the injustice, too, while he preserves his consistency by rejecting the negro himself in the interior apportionment of some of his own States. But is it just to the loyal States that he should exercise this power in the Federal Government? Will they consent to this inequality, now that the remedy is in their own hands? Are those people to be rated in their condition of subjugation at their own estimate before putting their armor on, as having vindicated their claim to be considered the master race, and so outweigh twice or thrice their number of northern mudsills? Speaking for myself, I do not choose to have my delegated powers as the Representative of one hundred and thirty thousand northern freemen, neutralized by a representative of this sort, whether he come here by the *conge d'elire* of a military commander, or is puffed in this direction by the arrogant breath of a feeble but aristocratic constituency. If the white men of the South will insist that the negro shall have no political rights in the States, while he is to appear here to claim a recognition at our hands only to add to the power of the oligarchy in this Government, then I would insist that he shall appear here either in person, or by his attorney, or curator, or next friend, and not by a guardian or trustee under the appointment of his quondam master, which would be the sublimest of farces. If they are not content with this, then I would say to them, wait until by a constitutional amendment we can offer you the fairer basis of suffrage, which will enable you to swell your numbers as soon as you shall be prepared to do justice to the black man.

It is insisted, however, and most especially by those who profit most by the laws of naturalization, and the principle of universal suffrage, of which they have therefore been the unvarying champions, that the negro is ignorant, and must be educated before he can be allowed to enjoy the privileges necessary for his own protection as a citizen—which is to say, in effect, that ignorance disqualifies for freedom, and ought to make a man a slave. It may be a question whether it were not well if that had been made a condition with all men. But why demand that of the indigenous black man who has been reared under our institutions, and has perhaps shouldered his musket in their defense, which is not asked of the foreigner whose vote and sympathies have been against us? Is he inferior in these respects to the Celtic Irishman who holds the destinies of your great metropolis in his hands? His instincts at all events—supposing them to be his highest faculty—have taught him to take the side of liberty when the savage who burned him, was exerting himself in the interests of the governing classes of Europe from whose oppressions he had sought an asylum here, to overthrow the very Government which had so generously opened its arms to receive him, and lifted him from the dust into the privileges of a citizen. I would take that instinct, and use it as a counterpoise against the crude, uninstructed element that comes to us from abroad. I do not fear that it will fall under the influence of the aristocratic class any more than it did during the war. The negro will be sure to look with jealousy and suspicion upon the task-master from whose arms he had been torn, and who will still continue to regard him as his rightful property. That aristocracy, moreover, landless as it is soon destined to be, under another and a better social system, is sure to be swallowed up ere long by the upheaval of the lower stratum, when labor, now become respectable, shall assert its rightful supremacy, and the strong sinews of toil shall reclaim their lost inheritance by seizing upon the soil.

But who are they that make this objection? Only the master himself and his northern friends. If they think so, however, why do they object? What harm can come to the lords from the maintenance of the patriarchal relation, by turning it into a bond of kinship and good offices that will rival the constitution of the Highland clan? But they do not think so. They affirmed with equal confidence that the negro would cleave to his master, and fight for him, if he would fight at all, but it turned out to be a mistake, as every man of common sense knew very well it would. If the power of the master had been equal to that of the northern demagogue, he might possibly have taken sides against the government with the same unanimity as the imported Caucasian who was led as an ox to the shambles, and made like a blind Samson, to lay his hands upon the pillars of our Constitution in that dark hour when all the powers of earth and hell seemed leagued together for its destruction. The negro has already solved that question in a way that shames even the poor white man of the South, who is indeed obnoxious to this imputation, and from whose example it might have been plausibly inferred, but for the experience of this war, that he would have yielded to the same influences. But what authority is there for the assertion that the black man is more ignorant than the poor whites of the South who delight in shooting, or the imported patriots of the North who gratify their equally savage tastes by burning him? Look at the revelations of the census and see what they declare. I venture to say that, considering the difference of condition and opportunity, the black man is no way the inferior. It is sufficient, however, that he has proved intelligent enough to be loyal, when his highly educated master was not saved from treason by his superior instruction. But who shall say that this loyalty was the fruit of ignorance? Not those, certainly, who prize the republican State, and think that knowledge is essential to its preservation. Its chief advantage is, perhaps, its felicitous adaptation to the general standard of humanity in its extreme simplicity of form, and the fact that it requires so little of the learning of the schools to govern it. It would have perished in the recent trial, if it had been left to the wisdom of its statesmen. It was the uneducated common sense, the reasoning instinct only, of its own people, that saved it. God defend us from the statesmen and diplomatist whom this revolution has evolved.

But if the negro is ignorant, whose fault is it, and what is the remedy? Has he not been studiously denied the privilege which his white and zealous Democratic rival has so largely neglected, of learning even to read? And is the slave owner, who is responsible for this, to meet us with the confession that he has purposely kept this man in darkness because he feared that a spark might fall upon his intellect that would kindle into flame and melt his chains, and then convert his own inexpiable wrong into an argument against his freedom, and ask us to wait on the education of the man who has just shown that he is better fitted for its enjoyment than himself? Thank Heaven! it does not require an education in the schools to make a man love liberty. The whole infernal system of black laws is founded on the dread of human instinct, and the fears that the natural struggles of humanity, if aided even by such feeble lights as might be accessible to him in his condition of servitude, would result in making him a freeman. They are themselves a pregnant confession that the slave is gifted with powers and susceptibilities that might be awakened into mischievous activity, and cultivated for the highest duties of citizenship in a free State. Whether the ignorance of the inferior class, either imported from abroad or thus diligently cultivated at home, ought to constitute a disqualification, it is perhaps too late to inquire, since the policy of the country, shaped and fashioned by the Democratic party, has settled it as a principle that the right of self-government can not be justly made to depend upon the education or intelligence of the voter. It may be right for the twofold reason that the love of liberty is heaven-born, and the right to vote the best educator of the freeman. If gentlemen on the other side have come now to think differently, I have no objection to go back and trust the suffrage only to those who can read and write, and have been long enough among us to understand our institutions—to shake themselves loose from all foreign denomination—to unlearn the Old World ideas in which they have been reared—and to appreciate the freedom which we enjoy. I cannot consent, however, that one rule shall be applied to the imported Celt and another to the home-bred African. The right to freedom is not a question af either race or color, but the common inheritance of humanity. There are no aristocracies in God's providence but that of understanding, which is not transmissible by descent, and which is the appanage of no particular race or class of men. I do not mean to say—for I am no fanatic—that the negro race is, upon the whole, the equal of the white one in this particular, any more than I would affirm that any one white race is equal to any other, or that all the white races are equally fitted for the task of self-government. That is a proposition which no man can confidently affirm, in view of the past history and present condition of the world, but yet it involves no question as to the natural aspirations, which are only aspirations, of man for freedom or his right to its enjoyment. If I am to choose, however, between these two elements, I would take the black man, upon the evidence of the last few years, and reject the equally ignorant white, who is so debauched as to even love slavery—who allows his very instincts to be smothered—and who submits his conscience and his understanding to a direction whose dominion rests upon the same profound and sagacious policy that has locked up the treasures of knowledge from the black man. Everybody must have been struck with the marvelous unanimity with which both these elements arranged themselves, though on opposite sides in the late contest. When men begin to reason for themselves they are almost sure to differ. "Instinct," says Mr. Burke, "when under the guidance of reason is always right." If it was instinct, however, that led the black man in the one direction, it was something other than reason that herded his jealous rivals into one solid mass in the other.

But it has been objected in some quarters that if the negro is endowed with the power of the ballot, he will, under the guidance of the same instinct, combine with his fellows to seize the governments of the rebel States into his own hands. This argument is the very opposite of the one which I have just examined, and while the other has only been invented as an apology for refusing the ballot by those who had no fears of the master's influence, has not, perhaps, been without its weight upon both the northern and the southern mind. Nobody can doubt that in this latitude, at least, there is a morbid apprehension of what is called negro equality, but really means negro superiority; and it is, perhaps, not unnatural that now that the negro has shown that he will fight, the men who flinched from that ordeal in the hour of our danger, or even those who have been driven like cattle into the armies of the oligarchy, should dread the comparison, and feel that there was nothing now but the denial of the ballot to prevent the black man from asserting his natural superiority over themselves. This apprehension supposes, however, a power of combination and forecast without even the stimulus of oppression on his part, which is anything but consistent with the idea so studiously inculcated of his incorrigible inferiority, and surrenders all that has been affirmed by philosophers and divines in regard to his normal condition, while it admits that even the higher culture of the white man would give him no advantage in the contest. But in the few cases where the blacks are in a majority the difference in numbers is small. If it cannot be overcome by the superior training of the white man, then the ability of the negro and his consequent title to command, are established by the highest possible test. But in a quarrel of races what is to become of the mulatto? If the least perceptible infusion of negro blood, the very faintest suspicion of a twist in the hair, is sufficient to authorize us to deprive our unfortunate hybrid cousin of all participation in the Government, what assurance is there that the Caucasian flush will not prove equally fatal on the other side? History teaches us that this distinction is as likely to prevail as the other. But surely the chivalry, which has held in subordination by its superior address the turbulent but submissive Democracy of the North, would not shrink from the encounter in the same field with the despised and degraded African. But the idea of such a combination, as the result only of the most generous treatment, is the most extraordinary of paradoxes, if it does not deserve to be characterized as the wildest of chimeras. The people of the South will divide, as before, upon the policy of the Government, and struggle, as before, for the possession of its offices. Both sides, of course, will seek to propitiate the black man because he has become a power in the State, and that one which will secure his confidence, and go farthest in its professions of regard for his interests, will be sure to secure the majority of his votes. If he be a child, as he perhaps in some sense truly is, he will be won by kindness, and ask nothing more than freedom of locomotion, protection to his person, and the means of enjoying, without molestation, the rewards of his own labor. Make it the interest of his late master to cultivate him. Give him a vote, and the "poor white trash" who despised him because he was a slave, will respect him because he is a sovereign. If it is necessary to educate him, because he is ignorant, give him an interest in the Government. It is the only school for the adult, and perhaps the best for all ages. The ripest thinkers of the times are agreed that it a nursery of instruction that develops the man with wonderful rapidity, and it is this compensatory power that has perhaps served more than anything else to neutralize the evils of the prevailing system. To insist on a preliminary education is to begin at the wrong end. Leave him for instruction in the hands of his old masters and you offer a premium for the continuance of the old system, which kept him in ignorance of his rights and of his power. Knowledge will make him more formidable than ever. So long as he is kept under the State, and feel that he is no part of it, he is sure never to rise by this process. The men who control the Government will have the same interest in keeping him down as heretofore, re-enforced as it will be, by phantoms of terror that will haunt their pillows, along with the new feeling of resentment and jealousy which their compulsory enfranchisement has engendered. Cherish not the delusion that any good behavior on his part will ever secure for him an admission to the rights of citizenship. It is now or never. There is no case, I think, in history, where a privileged class has ever surrendered its prerogatives to those that were beneath it. Indulge not the hope that you will ever make of him a contented subject. It is as impossible with a people so numerous to maintain an intermediate grade between the slave and citizen, as it is to establish an intermediate variety in nature, or an intermediate condition here between the State and Territory. The black man knows that he is free. If he asserts his right to meet his fellows in council for purposes which touch the interests of his race either in this world or next, the rumors of insurrection will load the atmosphere. The white man will restrain his liberty by biting statutes and relentless cruelty. The black man will rebel, and the result will be a chronic war, which will repel the emigrant and end in the extermination of the weaker race. The groundless panic that pervaded the South so recently foreshadows the evil that is to come. Has the kindred policy of the British Government toward the Celtic Irishman succeeded in conciliating his affection for the English race or nation? If those who favor it here had taken the trouble to look into the causes of that exodus that is unpeopling his ancient home, and flooding our shores with its living tides, they would have discovered that there was something more than a war of races to explain the undying hatred with which the Irish exile looks upon the Saxon Englishman, and they would have found its solution in the very policy which it is now proposed to inaugurate in order to prevent a war of races in the south. It is unnecessary, however, to go so far. The recent bloody disturbances in the island of Jamaica are but a type of the social horrors which a mistaken deference to its prejudices is preparing for that deluded people.

But it is objected by the President that this is a question for the States under the Constitution and that the concession of the elective franchise by himself, to the freedmen of the South must have been extended to all colored men wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the North as well as in the South, and would have been an assumption of power which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

This argument assumes, in the first place, that the defaulting States are already in the Union, free from the penalties of crime, and with all their rights and privileges as intact as those of their loyal sisters. If this be true, it is not to be questioned that the right of fixing the qualifications of their own voters has been left, *submodo*, with themselves. But how then, it will be naturally asked, did the President himself acquire the power of defining the qualifications of the voters in the first instance? If he could do this—if he could either abridge or enlarge the privilege—and he could as well do one as the other—so, *a multo fortiori*, could the law-making power of this government, in which the sovereignty resides. If he could do either, he might as well have conferred the privilege on the black man as anybody else. But then he objects that this must have extended it to all the loyal States as well as those that have rebelled, which is an assertion that his jurisdiction has attached, by virtue of the rebellion of the delinquents, to the States that are without sin. I am constrained to say that this is an argument which I have not been able to comprehend. Taking it, however, to be true, as claimed, it must have equally followed from his summary disfranchisement of the voters, whether loyal or disloyal, who might decline to take the oath to support all proclamations and laws having reference to the emancipation of the slave, that we of the loyal States were all disfranchised, too, unless we submitted to the same conditions.

Taking it, however, only in the milder sense of a suggestion, not uncommon in the South, that the loyal States which now deny the suffrage to the black man, would be either expected—to save their own consistency—or might be compelled by Congress to conform to the same rule, there is a word more to be said in the way of answer.

Whether these States would be regarded as strictly republican with such a limitation of the elective franchise, if the necessities of the country or the protection of a numerous class of citizens required the presentation of the question to the consideration of Congress, is more than doubtful. The paucity of the blacks, however, in the northern States, where there is no disposition to oppress them, and their uniform enjoyment, without molestation, of every social and civil right, without the protection of the political privilege of the ballot, has made it a question of no practical importance to the country, and led to no formal complaint, although the overshadowing influence of the slave power has robbed them in many of the States of that privilege which the overthrow of slavery will sooner or later restore to them. Whether their inherent right as citizens to vote could be enforced by an appeal to the judicial tribunals of the country, upon the footing of the constitutional guarantee, is a question which I am not prepared to answer, and do not care to discuss. There is no issue now as to the loyal States to demand the consideration of Congress. There is none pending as to their admission here. It is only the criminals that are at your bar, not asking pardon, but demanding to be restored to power. They went out to found a slave empire. They still think that God and nature intended the negro only for that condition. He counts by millions in the rebel States. He is a freeman now. His master is his enemy. He obviously intends to re-enslave him if he can. He wants power to enable him to do it. The negro wants protection, and has earned the right to it, if it was not his before. We want peace and security, if not indemnity for the past, and we are sure that they can be only secured by making these governments republican. They have placed themselves by their own act in a condition in which, by the confession of the President himself, it becomes our duty to execute the guaranties of the Constitution. When we shall have done this work it will be time enough to enter upon another that will be purely voluntary; and if the reconstructed States shall insist, when they are in a condition to do so, that we shall deal with the negro ourselves, as we have compelled them to deal with him, I doubt not that the justice of the North, with its vision purged by the rising beams of universal liberty, will anticipate any action here, by undoing what nothing but a base servility to the perished feudalism of the South could ever have accomplished.

But why hurry the return of these States? Why undertake the hopeless and preposterous task of restoring not only to temptation, but compulsion, for the purpose of bringing about a re-union which can only subsist where it is spontaneous, and can rest securely on no other foundation than mutual respect and good will? It is a great problem, and a difficult one. Is there any immediate overshadowing necessity for their reappearance here? Is there any adequate inducement to indemnify us for the admitted risks we must incur from immature and ill-considered action? What would be thought of the sanity of the man in private life who would insist on hurrying back to his embrace and confidence the unfaithful partner who had violated a sworn engagement of fidelity, purloined his goods, fired his dwelling, and murdered a part of its defenders; who instead of yielding had only been surrendered by his slaves, or overtaken and disarmed by the officers of justice, and had never even admitted his crime, or given one token of repentance? Is there not danger enough already in the rapid process of disbandment and surrender that has been going on under our own eyes, to the terror of our only loyal friends, both white and black, in the South, without reference to the wishes or opinions of the people or their Representatives here, and in defiance of official information collected by the Government itself that the spirit which inaugurated and directed this hellish revolt was as rife as ever in the land, that we should insist on strewing palm branches in their way, and inviting them to the honors of a triumph at the Capitol? The President admits that his policy "is attended with some risk," but excuses it by the suggestion that "it is a risk that must be taken." This, I humbly think, is a *non sequitur*. It was not necessary that he should have a policy, and a perilous one, or that we should take the risks that are admitted to be incidental to it. However it may be with the soldier, it is not out of "the nettle danger" that the statesman would "pluck the flower safety." He will take no risks if he can help it, and with only a rational treatment of this question, I think they are unnecessary here. The people of the loyal States, who fought this battle, are now in the possession of the Government. They may—and if they are wise they *will*—take their own time to determine how they will readjust its machinery, and heal over the wounds that the war has made. It is in their power now to exact every possible security for the future.

Why, then, this inexplicable eagerness to surrender all the advantage of our victory without any security at all? Why insist that the overthrow of these rebels in the bloody arbitrament to which they have appealed, is to be only the signal for their restoration to their former estate? It is necessary that we should constrain the reluctant condescension of these haughty masters, who so lately spurned us as slaves, to the renewal of the domination which they had come to loathe from a very feeling of satiety? Has the attempt improved or mollified them? General Schurz is the witness that the policy of not only pardoning, but inviting the traitors themselves to reconstruct their States, has had the worst possible effect upon them. And it was but natural that it should. If they do not despise us for our weakness and our voluntary self-abasement, they will be at least prepared to conclude that they are more necessary to us than we are to them. They were not long out themselves, before they began to yearn for the scion of some royal house beyond the seas. Shall we furnish them reason to think that we are pining for the return of our natural lords, along with our Democratic brethren, who were wandering like sheep without a shepherd, and lamenting the desolation of the Capitol with more than the tenderness of the Moor, who wept the exile of the last of the Abencerrages under the deserted towers of the Alhambra? What reason beyond this mere repugnance to the association with the northern mudsills, will they have to lament their failure in the battlefield, when they are once more reinstated in their original dominion here? Are these the means by which a statesman expects to improve the lessons of the war? If kindness and submission could have won their hearts, they never would have left us. Is anybody weak enough now to think that they are so chastened and humbled by defeat that a restoration to power, instead of intoxicating, would only disarm them? That would not be in accordance with human nature or historical example. Did the catastrophe of Charles I result in any improvement of the family? Their restoration was but the prelude to another revolution that drove them from the throne. It is the same blind confidence in the reformation of these men that is now menacing this Government with ruin.

But is there any evidence that they are changed, or that they are yet in a proper frame of mind to come back and perform faithfully their duties here? We all know better. The special commissioner of the Executive says not, and his testimony is supported by all the presumptions in the case. It would be unreasonable to look for anything else. They are but men, like ourselves. Alienated in affection by a systematic education of thirty years, they went out with the determination never to return. The Southern heart went with them. Inflated with pride and vain glory they threw down the gage of battle, and defied us in the presence of a world that sympathized with them. We took it up, and they are at our feet, deeply wounded in their most sensitive point, smarting under the humiliation of a defeat at the hands of their own slaves, and realizing more than the bitterness of death in the depth of their fall, and the painful recollections that it suggests. How unreasonable to expect that hatred, the deepest and most undying—doubly intensified by such humiliations—could be converted into love by such a process, and the lessons of a generation unlearned in the twinkling of an eye! But they do not even affect it; and I am rather inclined to respect the pride that, under the greatest of temptations, has prevented them from condescending to the meanness of the hypocrite. They confess that they are subdued, but only, as they tell us, by the power of numbers—the mere brute superiority of the North. They do not profess contrition for their great crime. They do not even admit that they have sinned. Nay, they glory in the act, treat fidelity to their infamous confederacy as the most heroic of virtues, award public honors under the very Government that has crushed them—and which that Government ratifies—in recompense for treason against it and visit the social ban, if not the bullet or the knife, upon such of their people as have fought valiantly in its defense. It is but reasonable, I say, that coming as they do, out of the fires of the rebellion, they should feel thus. But that they should act thus under our own eye, is evidence either that they do not wish to return, or that the dejection that followed their defeat has given place to the assurance that they are not only to be pardoned their offense; but to return as conquerors. Their leaders certainly do desire to get back again, because they are overthrown in battle, and it is but to exchange the place of a subject for that of a ruler, or at least an equal. To accomplish this they would have been glad to ransom their lives and property for the cheap consideration of negro suffrage. They expected probably no terms more favorable. The lenity of the government has assured them that treason is no crime, and that there is to be no atonement for the past. The tone of the proclamations and the tenor of the diplomatic negotiations have taught them that nothing was expected or desired by the President but the recognition of the freedom of the slave, and the repudiation of the debt incurred in carrying on the war, and that there was to be no other security for the future. The outgivings of public functionaries have instructed them that they were wrong in claiming the rights of belligerents, and that they have a right to resume their places here upon such conditions as they can make with the Executive. They care nothing about you or your laws. They look only to the Chief Magistrate, while they defy the opinions of your constituents, and regard you only as the mere executors of his will. There is a providence in these manifestations that warns us of our danger if we would give heed to it. Ignoring them, we shall not have even the poor apology of saying that we were deceived in a case where even the largest professions—if they had vouchsafed to make them, as they have not—ought not to have been allowed to put us off our guard. I know that confidence is a generous plant, and that there are natures so unsophisticated as to be above suspicion or distrust. There are men certainly whose boundless charity would not only forgive offenses, however frequently repeated; but even persuade them to give their faith anew to those who have dealt treacherously with them—as these men have with us—while they would reject the counsels of the wise and prudent, on the ground that their suspicions were ungenerous, and the results apprehended by them improbable. These men may be good Christians, but they are poor statesmen, and they misconstrue the spirit of the Christian maxim, which teaches forgiveness, if they suppose that it inculcates trust. The thing that has once happened may happen again. It is not sufficient that it is improbable. It is the business of the statesmen to see that it is made impossible. No blind confidence, no false sense of security on his own part, will excuse him for hazarding the peace and welfare of a nation by giving his trust a second time where it has once been disastrously betrayed. It has no right to sport in this way with the life of a people. He cannot afford to be thus generous with other peoples' goods. It is not enough to tell us that the present Executive of this nation—with a strong feeling, of course, for the desolation of the South—is magnanimous enough to forgive, and generous enough to confide in the honor and loyalty of his old neighbors and associates in council, although they have so cruelly persecuted him—as they will do again as soon as the opportunity occurs. The twenty millions of the loyal States who have seen so little good come out of that Nazareth, must have something surer to rest upon than his oblivious charity. I think otherwise, and so do my constituents. I have great respect for his opinions, but the facts and the presumptions are all against him, and I must be governed by them. If we are wrong, the error may be corrected hereafter. If he is wrong, it is irremediable. True wisdom demands that we should "make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of fate," while there is yet time to do it, by providing against all possible contingencies, where the interests involved are so vast and inappreciable. If the terms seem harsh, that is the fault of those who are precipitating the solution. A reasonable probation would enable us to make them easier. I would rather, for my own part, trust to the mellowing influences of time. If you desire a reunion that will be permanent and real, you must wait till their hearts are changed—wait until the bitterness of defeat is past, and until they are prepared to confess their errors, and ask forgiveness, and restoration in the spirit of the returning prodigal. Without repentance forgiveness is idle, and restoration worse. Philosophy and religion alike approve the soundness of this doctrine. You cannot accomplish a task of this sort by any forcing process. No wise Government would think of it. No sound or judicious statesman would advise it. If they cannot come back now in the right spirit, and will not come with such securities as we have a right to demand, it were better they should not come at all. I would hold them as they are—and with black troops, too—until their territories are peopled by men who will recognize the value of the Union—ay, hold them forever, if necessary, as subject provinces. But it will not be necessary. They will be glad to return in a very few years on just such conditions as you may impose, and will be grateful for the privilege. Admit them now, and withdraw your armies, and you leave your few white friends and your multitudinous black ones to an ostracism as merciless as the bloody proscription upon which they can no longer venture with safety. They tell you so themselves. While the President informs you that these States, or some of them, are ready to return, in the face of the admitted fact that their people, in almost every instance, have refused to ratify even the advantageous bargain made with him by their leaders, by sending loyal men to represent them here, every breeze from the South is laden with the earnest remonstrances of the loyal people of those States, telling you that the withdrawal of your power will be the signal for their flight and exile from their homes and altars, from the graves of their kindred and their household gods, and beseeching you, in piteous accents of despair and agony, not to abandon them to their remorseless enemies.

But before they do come in, whether by the door or window, there are duties to be performed to others, dangers against which we must provide, arising out of the obligations of the war that these men have forced upon us. We have incurred an enormous debt that is mainly owing to our own people. We must provide for the payment of its interest, as well as the redemption of all the pledges we have made to the disabled soldier, and to the widows and orphans of those who have perished in the field. Is it expected that these men will assist us in redeeming these obligations, that some persons are anxious to associate them with us in the performance of this work of justice and mercy? Do you propose to summon these great criminals here and translate them from the dock to the bench, as joint assessors with yourselves, and those who have poured out their money or their blood in ocean streams in bringing them to justice, in the re-settlement of the nation, in perfecting its securities, and in fulfilling the obligations you have incurred to the public creditor, and to the families of those brave men who have gone down to death upon so many southern battle-fields? Will you insist that they shall come into council with you on such a question as this? The ordeal would be too severe. They have denounced the war as not only unrighteous, but unlawful; and they are not alone in this particular. It is not the rebels militant only, the men who so cheerfully staked their lives on their opinions, who think so. Their associates in the North, who want them back on the terms of the President, have taught their followers here upon the same argument, that the public securities were worthless and would be repudiated. Is there no risk of a new coalition on this basis? I venture to predict that the next phase of the reunited Democracy of the North and South, (for it will be a reunion of the party and not of the States,) will be opposition to the payment of this debt. It may not discover itself at once in the shape of absolute repudiation in the North, but this new alliance will find other means, not less effective, to accomplish its work. The South, with all its prejudices and pride, would rather consent to negro suffrage than to allow itself to be taxed for such a purpose, and you cannot compel it without the aid of the black man. The North will insist, at least on scaling your securities down by the actual money value in the world's market of the paper that was invested in them. It will damage your credit by quarrelling with your schemes of revenue. Knowing that taxation is always unpopular, and particularly among a people so unused to it as ourselves, it will at least flatter and delude the multitude with illusory promises of relief, and with the aid of a united South, will, at the next turn of the cards, win its way back to power, and enter once more upon the possession of the Government.

But the mischief will not end here. There is another debt that numbers cannot compute, incurred in the baffled attempt to overthrow this Union, and diffused throughout the entire South. There is, besides, a claim yet dormant for the value of the slaves made free by the proclamation. It may seem to some extravagant to talk of these, but it is no more extravagant than many other things that we have witnessed, and among them the assertion of a right to return to these Halls as though they had not sinned, and the presumptuous arrogance that has already taken our Constitution in charge, and undertaken to arraign our act of self-defense against their treason as violations of that instrument. Admit these men, ignore their crimes by your votes here, give them your confidence and the eventual mastery as before, and your public credit will deservedly receive a shock that will tumble it into ruins. Re-admit them here, and every prudent man will endeavor to get rid of your securities. No sharp-sighted money-lender will trust a Government so administered. It will be in vain for you to profess in joint resolutions that you do not intend to pay any of the debt of the dead confederacy, or of the claims of the living slaveholder. The world will not believe it. It will say you mock it, when the makers of that debt, and the disloyal slaveholder himself, shall be exalted by your votes into legislators, to co-operate with the party here that has decried your obligations, and declared them to be worthless. The assumption by you of the one, and the payment of the other, would be but a logical sequence. If the makers of that debt are decided to be worthy of of honor and trust in this Government, it will be an estoppel against the assertion that there was anything essentially immoral in hiring assassins to take our lives, or anything in reason to prevent the payment of their wages of their iniquity. It will be taken for granted that when you make a legislator of the criminal, you intend to pay his debts of honor at home. You may protest that you do not, but it will point you to these acts, and scoff, ay it will scoff, at your empty protestations, as no more than sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

But before I have done, allow me to come back once more to the great conflict of power—the gigantic and overshadowing issue which has been forced on us and on the country, by the process of restoration which it has pleased the President in the exercise of his own judgment to adopt. There are other considerations that demand our care beyond the mere rehabilitation of the conquered States. It is for us to see that in the execution of the guarantee the Federal Republic itself shall receive no detriment, and undergo no change. There are symptoms unquestionably of an alarming nature, developed, of course, by the high stimulus under which it has just been working, that forebode a serious disturbance of its balances—a revolution equivalent to a change in its organic structure, if not watched narrowly before it is too late. The time has now come to check those tendencies which a condition so unnatural has so largely encouraged. With a Union newly and doubly imperiled by a policy that, ignoring the sentiment of the loyal States, has thrust us an immeasurable distance back from the position which we occupied when the camp-fires of our legions were blazing along the heights of the Appomatox, by not only leaving treason and murder to go unpunished, but warming the former into life and hope and strength by withdrawing our troops, and endowing it with the power of reorganizing its broken columns for a fresh assault, and with the great problem of the restoration of its dissevered members complicated with another and perhaps a greater, in the tremendous question whether all these heterogeneous elements are to be flung into the crucible, and fused down under the fierce flames of war into an elective monarchy, it seems to me, with all due respect to the President, that we have reached a crisis in our affairs when it behooves the people to look to their securities, and their Representatives here to resume the government of this nation, and to say to the advancing tide "thus far and no further."

Standing as I do upon the traditions of the fathers, upon the radical but conservative maxims of republican liberty, upon the great principles that have been consecrated by the struggles of more than two hundred years, I cannot but tremble for my country when, in addition to all this, I hear the National Representatives instructed by other than their lawful masters in regard to their duties here, when I find myself semi-officially advised by the executive head, who had just been thanked by a rebel Legislature for the act, that amendments to its fundamental law, proposed by its delegates here for its security, are unnecessary, or inadmissible, or entitled to no more respect than the resolutions of a town meeting, while bills that have passed this House, and are now actually depending in the Senate, are made the subject of public discourse and animadversion at the other end of the avenue; when I hear a high officer of that department confessing and justifying the exercise of a dispensing power over our laws, in the employment of traitors and the payment to them of moneys wrung from the sweat of the toiling millions of the loyal North; when I see members of both these Houses [illegible] ready and anxious at such a time to [illegible] abdicate their rightful power as a [illegible] Legislature, not by a harmless reference to a committee of their own bodies, but by championing their own disability, and flinging down their crowns at the footstool of executive power; when I hear on this floor, from men who opposed the war throughout, and now, by a logic which I do not question, support the policy that gives the victory to the enemy, the appeal of the people to their own Congress, compared to the howls of a drunken populace at the doors of the revolutionary Assembly of France, that in the name of liberty flooded its capital with blood, and in the name of religion dethroned the monarch of the world; when I read in newspapers controlled by gentlemen of this House who have discovered no sensibility to attacks upon its own privileges, the mere assertion of a right on its part to express an opinion in regard to the disposition of our troops, with no organized enemy in the field, denounced as an invasion of the prerogative; when I hear even the suggestion of the nation's sentiment in regard to the appropriate doom of the traitor chiefs, who now stand impeached before the world of a connivance in the starvation of our soldiers, and the butchery of our President, reprobated in the same way by public journals in the confidence of the Government; and when, to crown all, my own vision is blasted by appeals to the Executive from the disloyal papers of the North, to employ that patronage which the loyal people have alone bestowed on him to coerce their Representatives into submission to his views, and, failing in that, to enact the *role* of another Cromwell or Napoleon, in this Capitol; while an answering shout comes back upon the Southern breeze that the bayonets of the soldiery, who flung that despotism to the earth must be invoked to reinstate it here. I think I am no alarmist. I am not apt to indulge in gloomy auguries in regard to the future of a nation that has outlived so many blunders, and been so often ransomed by an Almighty arm. The proverbial honors of a prophet of evil have no attractions for me. Poesy has told us of the story of Cassandra. History has vouchsafed to hand down to us the name and fate of the madman who ran up and down the streets of Jerusalem crying "Woe! woe!" while the armies of Titus were encamped about its walls. But if I stood alone on this floor, and it were my last utterance, holding the high trust which God had given me, with a nation in travail, and in view of the dark portents that cloud the horizon, and shake the very atmosphere around us, I would say to the people, "Awake from your false security, or prepare yourselves for another holocaust. Your enemy still lives. His 'impaired vitality' has been restored. Red-handed treason rears its head as proudly and defiantly and insultingly as before. It menaces your capital. It claims to dictate to your President. It presumes to use the very organs of your Government to denounce your attitude as a revolutionary one, and to arraign your servants here as though they were in rebellion against the South. It moves upon the citadel where your defenders are intrenched. See that no warder sleeps, no port is left unguarded. Look to it that no sentinel unbars your gates. Steel the hearts of your defenders against the weakness that would betray like treason. See that their mail is proof—no joint agape, no rivet out of place. See that no Trojan horse, no Tennessee with fair outside, but big with 'pestilence and war,' shall win its way within your walls. When these great criminals do return, if ever, let it be only through the door that you shall indicate, and with such infragible and irreversible securities as you only have the right to demand." This is my position. Here I have taken my stand, and by the help of God I will maintain it to the end. Others may falter in the trial, but through me no right shall be abridged, no privilege surrendered, no single leaf plucked, no jewel torn from the crown of the representative body.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

First night of the engagement of the popular American Actress,

MISS JULIA DALY.

First appearance of the favorite Comedian,

MR. SAM RYAN,

Who will support Miss DALY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20th, will be presented

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,

To conclude with the Irish Drama, entitled

The Fair of Mullingar.

OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGERESS.......ANNA EBERLE.

Second night and great success of the eminent actress,

MISS LAURA KEENE,

Also of the talented young Comedian,

MR. HARRY HAWK.

TUESDAY EVENING, will be presented the great Comedy of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Florence Trenchard..........Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude with the great

ARRAH NA BROGUE.

Introducing the great Fenian song of "Wearing of the Green."

WILKINS HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20th, 1866,

EXHIBITION OF THE PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.

THIRTY-FIVE PERFORMERS, comprising the most expert Gymnasts and Acrobats in this part of the State.

Tickets 50 cents; can be had at the Book stores, from the members, and at the door. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

The GREAT WESTERN BAND will be in attendance. fe15:tt

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

THE BRADBURY, NEW YORK,

AND

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PIANOS.

The Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organ, AND AMERICAN ORGAN.

Acknowledged by the best musical talent in the United States to be superior to to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship.

These instruments have for years taken the first premiums, over all competitors, at the various State and County Fairs. In prices they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NOW BEING RECEIVED,

THAT ELEGANT STOCK OF

CHICKERING PIANOS,

Selected personally by the subscriber, during a recent visit to the Factory.

SEVENTEEN INSTRUMENTS

are now open, and ready for examination, and the public are invited to call and see them.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

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81 Wood Street.

KNABE'S GREAT UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTES.—These instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

KNABE'S SQUARE PIANO all have the new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for the above, and also for Haines Bros.' Celebrated Piano and Prince's Organs and Melodeons. ja19

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS! COFFINS!

METALLIC! METALLIC
MAHOGANY! MAHOGANY! MAHOGANY
UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Undertaker,

Office, No. 138 FOURTH STREET.

Undertaking in all its branches. Disinterring, laying out and furnishing everything necessary for the proper interment, promptly attended to.

A splendid Hearse and Carriages always on hand at reasonable terms. de1:8

RICHARD HOWARD.........ROLAND WHITE.

HOWARD & WHITE, Undertakers,

Coffin Rooms at Manchester Livery Stable,

Corner of Sheffield and Chartiers streets.

Orders from Allegheny City and vicinity promptly attended to. no6lyds

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

$1.00 BUYS EVERYTHING.—Gold Watches and Diamond Rings selling for ONE DOLLAR EACH! Something entirely new!

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49 FIFTH STREET, (opposite Masonic Hall,) w sells a

Gold Hunting Case Watch,
Silver Hunting Case Watch,
Setts of Ladies' Jewelry,
Oil Paintings, Albums,
Silver Extension Case,

And ONE HUNDRED OTHER NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES, all at the average price of ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Come and see the plan of sale.

J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,

49 Fifth Street, (two doors below Express Office.)

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FURNITURE.

JOSEPH MEYER..........ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 424 PENN ST. above the Canal, have on hand a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

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CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,

Manufactured and for sale,

Wholesale or Retail.

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JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's Building, corner of DIAMOND and GRANT streets, Pittsburgh. REFERENCES: Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Hallows, Theodore Robbins, Russel Errett.

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WOOD PUMPS;

ALL KINDS OF

IRON PUMPS.

HYDRANTS.

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc,

LEAD PIPE,

BATH TUBS SINKS, WATER CLOSETS

WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS,

Hydraulic Rams.

Brass Work of all kinds; Block Tin Pipe, for Soda Fountains; all kinds of Gum and Leather Hose; Hose Pipe, Couplings; Gas Pipe and Fixtures, of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand at

Addy, Williams & Bartley's

CORNER SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

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ALSO

BEAVER STREET, MANCHESTER,

NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

N. B.—All kinds of repairing done promptly. All orders by mail immediately attended to. ja1:eodm&e:eow6m

PITTSBURGH LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS.

We are now manufacturing a SUPERIOR article of

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.

We keep on hand and will make to order any length, size or thickness required, at the

Lowest Market Rates.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

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PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS,

SHOWER BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, HYDRANTS,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 69 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,
And 227 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh
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PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

HYDRANTS, IRON PUMPS,

SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC, LEAD PIPES, SINKS, BASINS

WATER CLOSETS AND WASHSTANDS.

EWENS & CO.,

(*Successor to Addy & Ewens,*)

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GAS FITTING,

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Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

FORCE PUMPS, FOR ENGINEERS.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA:

ASK FOR

HARRISON'S GOLDEN DEWDROP And Victoria Regia,

THE GEM OF THE WORLD. TOILET, PARIAN and WHITE. It gives a warm delicate tint to the complexion and rich tone, like the Parian Marble Carnation (Rouge), a beautiful tint of the rose. Manufactured by A. W. HARRISON, Philadelphia. For sale by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, and all Druggists of Pittsburgh.

DR. G. W. R. REED, General Agent.

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WOODSIDE & WALLACE,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty, Spices, Perfumery, Benzole, Carbon Oil, &c. Also, Agents for Winter's Metallic Brown Paints, Hamilton White Lead, Charter Oak White Lead and Marary & Whiton's Celebrated Patent Dryer in one and two pound cans.

No. 37 Wood Street,

OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

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J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

Pittsburgh White Lead Works,

PURE WHITE LEAD,

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTIN OIL BARRELS,

No. 63 Wood Street.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER	It will immediately restore the Hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off, and it will stop the falling out of the hair in a few days if faithfully applied.	FAILS. FAILS. FAILS. FAILS. FAILS. FAILS.

For sale at the CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner of Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny.

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SIMON JOHNSTON, DRUGGIST,

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield Sts.,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FINE PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, BRANDIES, WINES, &c., imported direct from London, Paris and Cognac. ja17

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2,500 PAIRS OF

Ladies, Gents and Childrens

SKATES,

In Every Variety, for Sale Low

BY

JAMES BOWN.

no1:fmd No. 136 WOOD STREET.

NATIONAL BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1866.

BY AUTHORITY FROM THE Comptroller of the Currency, the Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. out of the reserved profits, payable in shares of new stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), making the capital fifteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000.)

Stockholders will have credit on the books of the Bank with one new share of fifty dollars for each two shares held on this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1866.

When this allotment makes one-half of a share a portion of the dividend, the owner may complete the share by a payment of twenty-five dollars, or receive that amount as an equivalent; but this option will cease upon the completion of the increase to the capital, when all remaining fractions will be paid in cash.

ja27:2wd&wT H. M. MURRY, Cash'r

RAILROADS.

1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 A. M. stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7:25 A. M.; Tyrone, 8:25 A. M.; [Bellefonte, 10:32 A. M.; Lock Haven, 12:19 P. M.;] Harrisburg,† 1:00 P. M.; Baltimore,‡ 5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:35 P. M.; Philadelphia,‡ 5:45 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 10:27 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona, at 1:50 P. M.; Harrisburg,‡ 8:15 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M.; stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,‡ 6:05 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:35 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe* 5:40 P. M.; Altoona, 9:30 P. M.; Harrisburg, 2:35 A. M.; Baltimore,* 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; Philadelphia,* 7:10 A. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 12:05 P. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M.; Harrisburg,* 8:15 A. M.; Baltimore,† 12:30 P. M.; New York,† via Allentown, 3:40 P. M.; Philadelphia,† 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:42 P. M.

*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
¶Daily all other trains, Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 A. M.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 1—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 P. M.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:05 P. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 2—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:30 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.

The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	2:40 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 A. M.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:20 P. M.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 P. M.
Penn Accommodation, No. 2	6:25 P. M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Mail	12:35 P. M.

An Agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks, and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office, No. 410 Penn street—open day and night—where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express, at 2:30 P. M., on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

1865. Winter Arrangement. 1865.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains will run follows, viz:

Leaves Pittsburgh.	*For Chicago.*	*For Cleveland.*	*For Wheeling*
Express	2:50 A. M.	2:50 A. M.	
Express	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	2:30 P.
Express	2:45 P. M.		5:05 P. M.
Mail	7:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M. †	6:00 A. M.

For Newcastle and Erie.........6:40 A. M.

Returning, arrive at Pittsburgh:

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—1:50 A. M., 3:10 P. M., 6: P. M., 9:00 P. M.

C. & P. R. R.—11:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 9:30 P.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Allegheny for

NEW BRIGHTON—9:00 A. M., 11:50 A. M., 4:20 P and 5:40 P. M.

ROCHESTER—2:05 P. M.

NEW CASTLE—3:50 P. M.

ECONOMY—10:30 P. M.

WELLSVILLE—3:50 P. M.

Returning, arrive at Allegheny

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—7:30 A. M., A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 12:20 A.

C. & P. R. R.—10:00 A. M.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Ticket Agent, Allegheny City.

no20 F. R. MYER, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE VIA STEUBENVILLE.

TO COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS

And all the principal Cities
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,

Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

	Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:15 P. M.
Express	2:30 P. M.	12:55 A.
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:00 "	10:10 A.

S. F. SCULL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Steubenville, O.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865,

The trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	*Arrives Pittsburgh*
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express " "	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
First McKeesport Accom'n	11:00 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
Second "	6:15 P. M.	2:05 P. M.
First Braddock's "	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Second "	4:10 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For Tickets apply to

A. J. SHANK, Agent.

oc27-1y W. B. TOUT

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, Passenger trains will be arranged as follows:

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 6:45 A. M., arriving at Kittanning at 9:45 A. M. Leaves Kittanning at 3:10 P. M.; arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:10 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Kittanning at 7:50 P. arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arriving at Kittanning at 8:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Soda Works at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Kiski minetas at 3:55 P. M.

ja31 F. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

SEWING MACHINES.

SHAW & CLARK'S SEWING MACHINES.

40 Machines

SOLD IN TWO DAYS.

Are manufactured without any complicated machinery, and therefore are not liable to get out of repair, and are perfectly adapted for every description of Family Sewing and Tailoring. We do not class our Machines with cheap machines, as we have taken off Patentee prices. We refer to the following persons as reference:

Mr. A. AIKEN, No. 166 Fourth street; Mr. VANDER NAILLEN, No. 233 Webster street; Mr. J. DOLAN, No. 42 Colwell street; Mr. J. SCOFIELD, No. 19 Second street, Allegheny City. We have others that we can refer to, as all of our Machines are warranted five years. AGENTS WANTED.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
112 Grant street, near Fifth,
no10:3meod PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna State Fair.
First premium for best Machine work at New York State Fair.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best manufacturing Machine Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Wisconsin State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Buck County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Machine for all purposes, at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
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And wherever exhibited.

A. F. CHATONEY,

GENERAL AGENT,

oc27:eodME No. 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,

ALL THE MACHINES IN THE WORLD COMPETING

Warranted for Three Years.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO

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ja30

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES licensed to use the Wheeler & Wilson, or under feed. Agents are clearing from $60 to $200 PER MONTH. County rights given to Agents. Enclose stamp and address

PAGE BROTHERS,
ja11:2wd&4wT Gen. Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE--FOR RENT.

THE ALLIANCE HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.

Desiring to engage in other business, we now offer for sale the entire

Stock, Good Will and Fixtures

Of the HARDWARE BUSINESS, IN ALLIANCE, Stark county, Ohio.

THE BUILDING IS ALSO OFFERED FOR SALE.

The town is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads, and is rapidly increasing in size and importance.

The Hardware business has yearly increased with the improvement of the town and country, until the trade is now large and well established. There is no other Hardware Store in the place.

WRIGHT & PENNOCK.

fe16:3td&w

FOR SALE.---A Farm of 44 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality; a flag stone quay of a No. 1 quality; very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Taggs Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell at very low figures.

Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 500 acres, situate in Cherry Hill Township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house; the largest and best barn in the county; fencing generally good; 350 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, bake oven and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 50 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple orchard; very convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

Also, a Farm of 188 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. The land is of the best quality; a very large orchard of the best variety of fruit. This farm will be sold at a very reduced price. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
se23 No. 164 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 58 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile and a half from the Borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela river and the same from the Youghiogheny. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a two story Frame House, with four rooms, with two good springs of water; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a frame bank barn, with the very best stabling, corn crib, carriage house and other out-buildings. The tract is all underlaid with a vein of No. 1 limestone. This stratum of limestone is worth all that is asked for the property. For further particulars, inquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. fe2:tf

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, Pa., and contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEAPEST COAL LANDS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Will be sold cheaper than any other land of like quality, similar resources, and an equal distance from the city, 162 acres, underlaid with the best coal. There are two beds of limestone, one suitable for a flux in the blast furnace, the other building purposes, &c. The tract consists of two farms, 81 acres each, with dwelling houses, barns, stables, fruit orchards, &c. The coal is of the very best quality, and can be tested, a pit being open on the place. The coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the farms lying close to the town of Mansfield, and by the Washington Pike 4 miles from Jones' Ferry.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe8 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from the city, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES, Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements.

Also, about Eighty Acres of COAL, without the Surface, adjoining the above.

Also, two Farms at Stewart's Station, on Central Railroad, containing 140 acres and 125 acres.

For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
(Opposite the Cathedral,)
fe13 No. 110 Grant street.

FOR SALE--A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, one mile from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story Brick House with six rooms, Frame House, two stories, with six rooms and a good cellar, corn cribs, wagon sheds and other outbuildings; about 50 acres of the very best river bottom. This property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. Call quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. ja16:tf

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND LOT.—I have at private sale a 3 story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situate at No. 30 Wayne street, near Penn street, with Double Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 4 Chambers on Second, and 3 on third floor, with a good dry cellar, New Shingle and Slate Roofs, and in good condition throughout. Lot 22½ by 80 feet.

Also, will be sold with the House, if desired, the Furniture, which is comparatively new. Possession given April 1st, 1866, or earlier if necessary. For further particulars inquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street.

jy7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A double two-story Brick House, with back building, containing 12 rooms and finished attic, bath-room, water closet, furnace heating the whole house, marble mantles, all in fresh repair, occupying a lot 75 by 210 feet on Bidwell street, near Western avenue, on the line of the horse railway, in Allegheny City. Stable and carriage house on the lot. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe17 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

DWELLING HOUSES, ETC., FOR RENT.—A Brick House of four rooms, yard and cellar, near Smithfield street, on Virgin alley; No. 79 Chatham street, two-story Frame House, of half and five rooms, cellar and yard; Dwelling House on corner of Reed and Crawford streets; Dwelling House and five acres of ground near Manchester; 3 rooms at corner of Grant and Diamond sts., suitable for offices; large Cellar on Water street, near Ferry street; two-story Frame House, with large lot, on Mount Washington. Apply to

fe14 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well finished three story Brick Dwelling on Wylie street near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water, and gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or business purposes now offered for sale. Possession April 1st. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ja10:tf B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP--14 acres of Land, situate in Scott township, Allegheny Co., Pa., on the Washington road, about five miles from the city. The improvements are a Frame House with 7 rooms and hall, frame stable, spring house, a good Orchard of apple, peach, pear and plum trees. This property is very desirable for a country residence. For further information enquire of

G. H. TOWER,
ja20:tf Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth st.

DON'T PAY RENT, but call and purchase a very cheap lot in the village of Mount Washington, build yourself a house, become a landlord, save your money, and invest in those 14 valuable lots which I am authorized to sell on very easy terms. For further particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ja31:tf No. 164 Fourth Street.

DWELLING TO LET—A 2-story double Brick Dwelling House, corner of Ridge and Tremont streets, Allegheny, lately the property of the Bowen Estate, recently completely repaired by the present owner, occupying spacious and highly cultivated grounds; contains 8 large rooms. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe14 57 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)

ALLEGHENY DWELLING FOR SALE.—A two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 291 NORTH AVENUE, near James street, (North side of the North Common,) containing six rooms and finished attic; gas throughout, and water and range in kitchen. Lot 43 by 80. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe13 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—160 acres of first-rate Land, situated in Texas county, Missouri. This tract was located in 1860, and selected with great care for a friend. Will sell the whole for $160. Apply soon.

ALSO, that neat Country Seat, three acres, full of choice fruit, good house, barn, &c.; 3 miles from the city. Price $4,500. B. McLAIN & CO.,

ja31 Real Estate Broker, 102 Fourth street.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THAT DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, situated 15 minutes' walk from Ferry Landing. The house is large and neatly finished, with an extensive view of the river and railroad, with 1¾ acres of ground, arranged with garden and fruit in great abundance, well watered and in a good neighborhood; stable and carriage house. Apply soon to

ja23 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE--155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja20:tf

WHY PAY A HIGH RENT when you can purchase a good Dwelling House and Lot of ground for $2,460, pleasantly situated on Webster street, Allegheny City, at the corner of North alley; a porch, hall, six rooms and cellar. Possession April 1st.

fe16 S. CUTHBERT & SONS. 51 Market st.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE THAT neat two story Brick Dwelling on River Avenue; lot 22 by 190; house arranged with a hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen and four bed rooms; yard neatly fenced and full of shrubbery. Apply to (fe13) B. McLAIN & CO.

WAREHOUSE TO LET.—That substantially built and centrally located WAREHOUSE, No. 102 Third street, from April 1st. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe16 57 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a two story Frame House, situate in the village of Mount Washington. For further particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER,
No. 164 Fourth Street.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:20 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n	7:10 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's	8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	6:25 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom.	7:55 a m
Phil'a Express	3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom.	8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n	4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	10:05 a m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Pitt&Erie Mail	12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom.	6:20 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
2d " "	10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom.	1:50 p m
3d " "	6:05 p m	Phil'a Express	2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n	10:30 p m	2d Penn Accom.	6:25 p m
2d " "	3:00 p m	Altoona Accom. & Emigt Train	01:50 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	2:50 a m	Fast Line	:20 a m
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail	:35 p m
Express	1:20 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	a m	Express	2:08 a m
Express	:58 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Express	2:58 p m	Express	3:23 p m
Mail	7:18 a m	Mail	6:23 p m
Wheeling Expr's	5:18 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p.m., Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:50 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:23 a m	Express	3:58 p m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Mail	6:23 a m	Express	2:25 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 4:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:05 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	6:15 a m	2d "	2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	5:10 p m	Mail	6:10 p m
Accommodation	1:40 p m	Accommodation	:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.	Departs
No. 40 Express.. 7:48 p m	No. 27 Express.. 6:53 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
m.... 4:00 p m	8:00 a m........ 6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
8½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
5½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

410 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:lyd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Temperance Meeting in the First U. P. Church.

Pursuant to public notice a temperance meeting was held last evening in the First United Presbyterian Church, on Seventh St. Dr. A. G. McCandless was appointed chairman, and R. C. Miller, Esq., secretary. The chairman called on Rev. W. J. Reid to open the meeting with prayer. Mr. A. N. McGonnigle, chairman of the committee of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union, by whom the meeting was organized, stated that the business of the meeting would have to assume a different aspect, on account of an obnoxious bill that had been introduced in the Legislature. Short of an absolute prohibitory law he would prefer the present law to any other that could be enacted. Our work must be practical. All we have to do is remonstrate against the bill now before the Legislature. He then read a paper for the consideration of the meeting. Omitting the preamble, it is as follows:

Resolved, That we proceed at once to form a permanent temperance organization to be known as the "Pittsburgh Temperance League," and that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft a constitution and by-laws. The great object of this league shall be to operate against, and oppose by all honorable means the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That in order to meet the liquor bill now before our Legislature, we proceed at once to circulate petitions protesting against its passage; and endeavor to procure all the signatures that we can in as short a time as possible; and that this League appoint a suitable person to present our petition to the Legislature, and also to urge its claims and bring every influence to bear in its favor.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed from each congregation in the city and boroughs, which committee shall consist of the persons who represent the congregations in the Young Men's Bible Society, and it shall be their duty to prepare remonstrances against the bill, and have them signed in their respective churches on Wednesday evening, and report to a meeting of this League on next Monday evening.

During the discussion, Dr. Wray stated that he had been told since he entered the Church that any bill would be better than the one now in operation. Ex-Mayor Lowry was the gentleman to whom he referred, and he would like to hear an explanation from him.

Ex-Mayor Lowry said he wished it to be understood that this was not the liquor men's bill. The liquor men had a bill which was lying in Harrisburg, awaiting the fate of the one now before the Legislature. It was his conviction that any law would be better than the one now in force. Under the present law the vilest and most notorious characters can get license. Many applications are refused, but not half so many as should be. There is more rum sucking in Pittsburgh than in Vicksburg, Memphis or any other city in the Union. The Philadelphia bill had worked well, and it was thought that a similar one would work here. The bill now before the Legislature was a modification of the Philadelphia law. He thought the bill should not be condemned until it was fairly understood, whether money had been collected from the liquor men to secure the passage of the bill. (Mr. Lowry said he could not answer the question for he did not know.) Alderman Steele continued: He knew, for he got it from a liquor dealer. He was not at liberty to state publicly from whom he derived the information, but he could satisfy any gentleman who would confer with him. He was a partisan of the straitest sect, but he would give no man his political support that would vote for the bill in question.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Dr. Howard, Josiah King, Col. J. B. Clark, Dr. Dale and John A. Miller was appointed to prepare business for the meeting.

Senator James L. Graham was called on for a speech but declined. He said he had come to the meeting to be enlightened, and desired to hear others before he gave his views.

Mr. Ballentine, of Temperanceville, rose to make a speech.

Mr. B. H. Kerr thought that if Ross township could not be heard Temperanceville should remain quiet.

Mr. Ballantine was ruled in order and proceeded to discuss the merits of the bill. He was opposed to it in toto.

Mr. Graham, in explanation, said that the liquor bill was reported early in January. He immediately had it copied and sent home for publication, and if the people did not read it, it was not his fault; it was published at least a month in advance of its passage, giving them full time to act.

Mr. Bailey wished to know why copies of the bill had been sent to all the liquor dealers, and not to such temperance men as Rev. Bell and others.

Mr. Graham replied that he never sent a copy of the bill to a liquor dealer, but had sent them to his temperance friends. He knew of no fund raised to secure its passage. After the bill had been read in the Senate, for weeks and weeks Mr. G. had longed for an expression from his fellow-citizens, and yet no expression reached him, and he, with his colleagues, was left to do the best they could under the circumstances, and they had done so.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, Rev. Dr. Howard, reported the following, which were passed:

First. That said bill should not be enacted into a law, because no such change in the liquor license law of Allegheny county has been asked for by the people, nor to any extent have they been apprised of the intention on the part of our representatives to introduce such a bill, nor even yet is the project known to the mass of the people of the country.

Second. That said bill should not become the law of the county, because that while it professes to protect us more fully from the evils of intemperance, by raising the price of licenses, and requiring bail in a sum of money, we feel fully assured it will, by throwing wide open the door for all to engage in the retail liquor business, greatly increase the evil it would restrain. The retailer has but to add to the price of his liquor to make good his increased expense for license, and the bail required he will, as a general rule, have to secure from his fellow retailers, or the wholesale dealer of whom he purchases, or of whom he promises to purchase his liquors, thereby virtually making the retailer but the agents of the wholesale dealers, and who will open a house where customers can be found, without any reference to whether a house of entertainment is or is not needed in that locality.

Third. That the said bill should not pass, because the wants of the community in the premises require not new laws or alterations of old ones, but the rigid enforcement of our laws as they exist. If, rigidly enforced, they fail to do for us all we can expect from any laws based on the principles of our liquor license system, then, and not till then, should they be altered or set aside. Therefore,

Resolved, By the people of Allegheny city, in town meeting assembled, that we ask of the members of the House of Representatives from Allegheny county, that they use their influence and best efforts to prevent the further progress of said bill, and that we hereby protest against all such hasty legislation in the local affairs of the county as has marked the introduction and passage of this bill through the Senate.

Resolved, That we ask at the hands of our Courts and municipal authorities of our city, in view of the increasing evil of intemperance, that they seek, to the fullest extent of the power vested in them, to enforce the present license law in all its parts, and that in so doing we pledge to them our hearty co-operation.

Dr. Douglas did not intend to say anything when he entered the house, and he was not going to denounce the manufacturers, retailers, nor even the drinkers of intoxicating liquors. He did not believe with some, that man would be eternally damned for drinking a glass of liquor. He did not think it was as poisonous as arsenic or prussic acid. But he did believe that intemperance brought on poverty, degradation, misery and ruin, and therefore should have every possible restraint thrown around it. He believed the bill now pending in the Legislature, if it should become a law, would increase intemperance, and it should be earnestly remonstrated against. He did not think that it was so much a "liquor men's bill" as it was a "politician's bill," and on this account he felt humiliated. He did not like to be sold by politicians with whom he had stood in the dark days of the nation's trial. In all probability our Senators had been imposed upon, and now that they know the will of their constituents, he hoped they would cease to support a measure so obnoxious. He was morally certain that money had been collected to secure the passage of the bill, but he would be far from accusing either Senator Bigham or Senator Graham with having received a dollar of the money. He believed they were honest men, but in this case very much mistaken.

A gentleman from Philadelphia said that as the law of that city had been referred to, he could not refrain from saying that that law was abhorrent to every friend of the temperance cause in the city of "Brotherly Love."

Short speeches were then made by Dr. Bese and Dr. Robert Wray, in opposition to the bill.

One hundred remonstrances were ordered to be printed and circulated immediately, to receive the signatures of those who are opposed to the bill under consideration.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the League: A. N. McGonnigle, Dr. Robert Wray, D. Robinson, Wm. Douglas, and Dr. Clark. The Committee will meet in Alderman Steele's office on Thursday next.

The meeting was quite respectable and manifested great interest in the matter. After a benediction by Rev. W. McClelland, the Assembly adjourned to meet next Monday.

Public Meeting in Allegheny City—The New Liquor Law Passed Upon—Senators Graham and Bigham Place Themselves Upon the Record—Opposition Resolutions Passed—Interesting Proceedings.

In obedience to a call issued by His Honor, Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny City, a large meeting assembled in Excelsior Hall last evening to take action upon the liquor bill which recently passed the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Before the meeting was called to order, an an invitation was given by Mr. Smith to all who felt disposed to sign the remonstrance against the passage of the proposed license law. Quite a number complied with the invitation.

Mr. Cochran read the remonstrance against the passage of the law which is as follows:

The undersigned, citizens of the County of Allegheny, would respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the "License Law for Allegheny County," which is now pending before your honorable body. We believe that its passage will tend to increase drunkenness, crime, pauperism, and injuriously affect the morals of the community in general. We, therefore, respectfully ask each member of the House of Representatives to use his influence against the final passage of the bill.

On motion, his Honor, Mayor Morrison was called to the chair, and William Bell and Robert Smith appointed Secretaries.

The Chair read the call under which the meeting assembled, and stated that the meeting was ready for business.

R. H. Kerr called for the reading of the liquor bill recently passed by the Senate, so that those present might act unhesitatingly. A copy of the bill was handed to the President who read the same.

On the conclusion of the reading of the bill, Mr. Kerr wished some one to state his objections to it. He was opposed to the last sections as tyrannical and unjust. He was a magistrate in McClure township, and could not act under the proposed law.

Mr. Graham, in reply, said that the letter read by Mr. O'Neill from Judge Sterrett was correct. He read from the Legislative *Record* to show that he was in favor of the very provisions hinted at by Judge Sterrett, and he was yet willing to incorporate more stringent provisions upon the bill.

Rev. Dr. Howard said the meeting had mistaken the object for which it was called. Senators Graham and Bigham were not on trial, but the new liquor law.

Mr. Graham—That was what I understood when I came here.

Dr. Howard argued at some length and with great force against the law which he thought decidedly more objectionable than the present one. Rev. Dr. Bell followed in a similar strain.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called by the people of Allegheny city, and hinted that outsiders should not participate in its deliberations.

Mr. Graham defended his course at length. A full synopsis of his speech has been prepared but crowded out. It will appear to-morrow, if space will permit.

Rev. Dr. Bell, in reply, said that the people of Allegheny county did not know the contents of the bill, and argued against the measure.

Mr. Graham replied that he had sent the bill home for publication. It appeared in the *Gazette*, and other city papers long before its passage by the Senate, and the people had therefore, ample time to remonstrate against it, if they had any objections to its passage.

Senator Bigham asked Mr. Bailey what authority he had for saying the bill was prepared in June last by the liquor dealers, and that $20,000 had been raised by them to secure its passage.

After a desultory debate, Mr. Bailey said he had not made a personal charge against the Senators. He pledged his honor that $20,000 had been raised to secure its passage. It was not for him to say who received this money.

Senator Bigham, by unanimous consent, obtained the floor. He denied that this bill was prepared by the liquor dealers in June last, and avowed that he prepared it in January last in Harrisburg. It was the design of the bill to place the liquor traffic on a business basis. He indignantly denied that any liquor dealer had spoken to him on the subject. He had been written to by a Rev. gentleman for copies of the bill, but having none at hand had cut it out of the *Gazette* and sent it to the chairman of the county committee.

Prof. Wilson (interrupting the speaker,) stated that he had stated in a temperance meeting, that he *understood* $20,000 had been paid for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bigham proceeded, and argued that in a financial point of view, the county would be largely the gainer by the passage of the bill. He again repeated, that the accusation was false that he had corresponded with a single liquor dealer on the subject, and he knew that his brother Senator, Graham, had not. The main and leading feature of the bill, was to "squelch out the unlicensed liquor traffic."

Mr. Graham spoke in vindication of his course. He never pledged himself to support the present or any other liquor bill, but was under the impression that it met the views of the temperance men. He had met with the Judges of the Courts, County Commissioners, Sheriff, Mayors, &c., when the proposed work house was discussed, and the merits of the new bill alluded to and approved. He referred to an apparent contradiction between his speech on the passage of the bill and the recently expressed opinions of Judge Sterrett. His language on that occasion had been misinterpreted. In vindication he read a note received by him from the court officials, approving the bill as the best that could be procured.

Mr. D. O'Neill read a note he had received from Judge Sterrett, which was to the same purport of that read by Mr. Graham. As we understand the Judge he is in favor of an amendment to the bill fixing a standard of qualification; raising the price of license, appointing a Board of Control, and appropriating a portion of the proceeds from license for the erection of a work house.

Geo. R. Riddle, Esq., spoke in favor of the bill, and opposed the resolutions, giving his reasons at some length. It was either right or wrong to sell liquor—if right, then give all an equal chance; if wrong, prohibit it altogether. The present law was an utter failure. During the last term of the court one hundred and twenty-eight bills had been found against persons for illegally selling liquor, only forty of whom had been punished, and most of them so lightly as not to be felt. The present bill would remedy this matter.

Rev. Bell wished to know upon what hypothesis it was assumed that the new law would be more strictly enforced than the old one.

Prof. Wilson made an able and eloquent speech in opposition to the bill, during which he paid a merited tribute to the honor, honesty, and integrity of Senator Graham, who was his neighbor and brother in the Ministry. He did not, would not, could not, for a single moment believe that either he or Mr. Bigham were actuated by unworthy motives in the advocacy of the bill. But they were mistaken, and he hoped they would see their error in time to arrest the tide of intemperance now about to be let loose throughout the State.

Geo. R. Riddle asserted that all good temperance men who had taken the trouble to investigate the matter, were in favor of the new license law.

Dr. Howard, Mr. Smith, Rev. John E. McGrew, and Alexander Hanna, spoke in opposition to the bill.

J. E. Robinson, Esq., spoke briefly in favor of the bill, during which he drew a comparison between Philadelphia, where a law similar to that proposed, was in operation, and showed that better order was maintained there than in this city.

The question on the passage of the resolutions was called for, and after their passage, without amendment, the meeting adjourned.

A Matter of Interest to All.

Those whose business calls them to the river must have noticed for years back a practice which exists of making coal boats fast to the piers of the Monongahela bridge, in the middle of the stream. A large number of barges are also tied up under the bridge, so that a person can easily walk at any time from the shore to the pier. We have often looked at this arrangement, and wondered if a more suitable place could not be found for this class of boats, one that would be less dangerous to themselves, and to the steamboats below. They are liable at any time to break loose, and it would be impossible for them to go afloat without doing more or less damage. It is a matter that we think the coal boat owners themselves, as well as steamboatmen, and merchants who are shipping on steamboats, and also insurance companies are interested in largely. We now have a case before our courts arising out of an accident which occurred some time last spring by a coal boat breaking loose, or being cut loose from the pier, which floated down among the tow-boats, and sunk four loaded barges, besides doing other damage. The amount of damage claimed in this case is in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars, and it is providential that the loss was not much greater. This matter should be looked to at once, and those having the greatest interests at stake are the ones to move first in the matter. We do not know but that the insurance companies are as largely interested as any one, and they should see to it before the spring freshets come on.

Washington's Birthday.—Next Thursday will be the anniversary of Washington's birthday, which has been declared to be a National holiday. All the banks will be closed on that day, so that notes falling due on Thursday will have to be paid on Wednesday. Many have expressed a desire that the stores be all closed on Thursday in order to afford clerks an opportunity of celebrating the birth-day of the "Father of his country." It should be celebrated with greater enthusiasm in this, than it has been in any previous year.

"Beadle's Monthly," for March, is out, and continues to grow in merit. It is already, although only in its third number, earning a high name for itself. The March number is handsomely illustrated. It contains 96 pages, and is furnished at 25 cents. For sale by John P. Hunt & Co., Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

Meeting of the Fenian Congress—Organization—Appointment of Committees—Speaking at Masonic Hall After Night.

The meeting of the Fenian Congress is at present the great topic of the day. The Delegates have been for several days arriving in our city, and at present about one half have arrived, and every train brings more. The Congress was to have organized yesterday, but the delays incident upon so important an occasion were not wanting upon this, and nothing more was effected yesterday than merely to organize. At twelve o'clock, M., the House was called to order by Col. Murphy, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and two Committees were appointed—a Committee on Credentials, and a Committee on Seats for Members. The remainder of the day was spent by these Committees in the labors assigned them.

The meetings of the Congress are held at Masonic Hall, which has been appropriately fitted up for the occasion. The stage is handsomely draped with three United States flags, and two Irish battle flags, one of the latter of which was presented to the brotherhood a few days since by the ladies of Pittsburgh, and the other by the ladies of Cincinnati. Directly over the centre of the stage is the motto:

"Tears will restore not the men that we love,
Nor for sighs will their keepers exchange them;
Then swear, brothers swear, by the great God above,
On the red battle field to avenge them."

On the left of this motto is one that reads "Liberty or Death," and on the right the motto "Never give in, is the lesson we teach." On the right of the hall are the mottoes "Principles, not men," and "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." On the left are the mottoes "Deeds, not words," and "Let action be the motto of the hour." In the front of the hall—or probably it would more appropriately be called the rear of the hall, are four scrolls with the name of the four provinces in gilt letters, shaded with blue on a white ground, Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught. Thirty-two shields are hung around the room, each containing the name of a county. Thirty-two small green flags, alternating with thirty-six small American flags. The stage was filled with seats for the accommodation of the members of the Congress, and a number of seats in front were also reserved for the same purpose, and for ladies, of whom there were a number present.

A short time after the doors were opened, the Roberts Guard, the first Irish military organization of Pittsburgh, dressed in their green uniform, marched in, and took their position on the rear of the stage. Among the distinguished personages present were Senators Sullivan and Carey, Mr. Brennan, Captain Welsh, Colonel Murphy, General Sweeney, Senators Gibbons, of Philadelphia, and Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, Mr. Delany, of Hartford, Colonel Coveny, Senator Brannon, and Mr. Jas. Donnelly, of Boston. The last named gentleman is well known to the literary world under the *nom de plume* of Darby McKeon, as a poet of considerable distinction.

The civic procession was under the Chief Marshalship of John A. Elder, of the Pittsburgh Circle. The Marshal for Pittsburgh was Arthur Gildernow, and for Allegheny Stephen Toomey. Mr. Heaphy was Marshal for Birmingham. The names of the Marshals for Temperanceville and other precincts we were unable to learn.

As soon as the crowd in attendance had obtained seats, and order was restored, Senator James Gibbons, a venerable old gentleman, was introduced. He remarked that it was unpleasant at all times to be required to apologize for a friend, but it was a painful duty required of him to apologize for the absence of Col. Roberts, who was too unwell to be present, having over exerted himself during the past three weeks. I take it for granted that you have come here to hear the truth. We have had too much of gilded blarney. You are now standing face to face with men who have a duty to perform, and as sure as God is in Heaven that duty will be done. Do not applaud; do not clap now, but when you do clap, let it be to clap your hand upon a rifle, and bear it to the field. In Ireland we belong to the hewers of wood and drawers of water, and it is thought that nothing can succeed unless it is under the leadership of some of the nobility. The London *Times* is no more the enemy of Irishmen than those Irishmen who have joined in sneers against their countrymen. The English Government is now keeping guard in London, because you are going to try to liberate Ireland. We are a dangerous set of men, but it is to England and not to ourselves. Ireland asks you the question, will you let your brothers pine in British dungeons? You must look the question fairly in the face. You must swear to liberate your brothers or perish in the attempt.

Col. Sweeny was then introduced. As he rose to his feet three cheers were given for him. He remarked that he was opposed to making speeches. We have been talking for years, and what have we accomplished? Talk is sometimes necessary to explain and arouse, but we have arrived at the time when we must drop the orator and take up the soldier. We must fight, or our names will go down to posterity as braggarts, empty braggarts. We must redeem our boasts by deeds. We have a herculean task to tussle with the British Empire. We have had the struggle before, and have failed, but we will try it again, and if we fail, we will fall with dignity, and with the sword in our hands. It is the same cause for which Washington fought and conquered, and for which Kosciusko, Robert Emmet and others, died. We will be a warning to our enemies not to despise the war slogan of the Irish. From boyhood, the dream and passion of my life has been to liberate my country from the worse than Egyptian bondage by which it was enthralled, or to die in the attempt. We must succeed. If we fail now, the stain of eternal infamy will attach itself to us. With all the advantges which we possess, our chances of success are almost certain. Large purchases of arms and war material have been made, and we are preparing for the contest in the only way in which it can be made successfull. And I pledge you my word as a soldier that by the time the summer sun kisses the hill tops of old Ireland that banner (pointing to the Irish flag) will be waving over her soil. Will you do it? (Yes.) I have been for three weeks past talking incessantly to our countrymen, preparing them for the struggle which we are on the eve of, and I am very much fatigued. I thank you for the attentive manner in which you have listened to my remarks.

Mr. Hines being introduced, remarked that while he was pleased to meet so many, he was not pleased at being intruded upon them, while there were so many speakers present. But, he continued, I will say a few words suggested by remarks that had been made concerning our military leaders. There is no use to contradict the calumny to the effect that Gen. Sweeny has his eyes on Canada. I am not going to say where we are going; that would be contraband, but if we do go there, it will be for the purpose of getting a foothold to kick British tyranny out of Ireland. He referred to rumors that were afloat to the effect that an expedition would soon sail from New York, and said, to show you the impracticability of sending an expedition from New York, I have only to refer you to the recent seizure of a vessel without even a pop-gun on board to warrant her detention, because it was supposed she was bent upon a Chilean expedition. The chances are all against an expedition from New York. To ask the Irish people to rise until they are armed and equipped, is to be an agent to their slaughter, and no honest man would be willing to jeopardize the hopes of Ireland in such a manner. Nature has pointed out a road to reach the heart of our enemy. I do not say we are going to Canada. It would require an army of 200,000 men to guard the frontier, and they have 7,500 regulars, and 65,000 militia in Canada. You know how well they fight. They are very well on paper, but poor on muscle. We have nothing against the Canadians, but let an Irishman see the red flag of St. George, dyed in the blood of his countrymen, and he cannot help fighting. Let there be in the field a well drilled force who have learned war by the roar of cannon and the rattle of rifles, and then put your Irish bonds on the market. Let the bonds of the Irish Government rest for security upon the British possessions, and they would then have an intrinsic value among Americans as well as Irish. Let our flag float over British soil and our belligerancy will have to be acknowledged. Let there be fifty privateers on the ocean to prey upon British commerce, and you will soon raise any blockade that may be placed upon the coast of Ireland. Let the fires of revolution shoot up from every hill top in Ireland until the whole country is in a blaze. I believe that we can force England to come down upon her knees, and ask us our terms, without polluting the soil of Ireland with the blood of a single British hireling. The speaker commented at some length upon the damaging effect the Fenian movement would have upon British commerce, while on the contrary its effect upon American commerce, trade and manufactures would be of a favorable nature. He spoke of the damaging effect that an inflated paper currency would have upon England, with her already large national debt. If the English deny us our rights, it will entail their blood upon their own heads. I do not care to make war upon the Canadians, but I will take advantage of every thing that England holds, that tramples down the liberties of my country. I would take any spot that England calls her own, and make it my battle field. I go in for fighting her three thousand miles away from her base of supplies. I'm for Dublin Castle, there to plant that green flag, and I don't care if I go there by the way of New York or Halifax.

Mr. Hines was followed by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Sullivan, of Auburn. We had taken notes of their remarks, which we would have been pleased to have laid before our readers, but a press of other matter renders it impossible. Suffice it to say, that their speeches breathed the same spirit as their predecessors, and like them they intimated that the time for action is at hand, and that ere long the world will be startled by the decisive action of the Fenians.

To-day the Congress will be in session with closed doors, but to-night there will be another public meeting, at which all who so desire may subscribe towards the movement.

Home Mission Anniversary.—The first Anniversary of the Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Christ M. E. Church, this evening, at half past seven o'clock. Besides addresses from Rev. E. B. Snyder and Rev. Dr. Holmes, interesting reports will be read of the operations of the Society and the work accomplished by the city missionaries, Revs. J. Hollingshead and W. Long. More than usual interest should be felt by all in regard to this meeting from the fact this systematic effort to evangelize the masses has been attended with a very encouraging degree of success.

The Pittsburgh Gymnasium.—We wish to remind our readers of the fact that the annual exhibition of the Pittsburgh Gymnasium comes off to-night at Wilkins Hall. These exhibitions have always been looked forward to with a great deal of interest, and we hope that this, the first since the reorganization, will be well patronized. There will be upwards of thirty performers, all of whom are connected with the institution.

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	Par.	Bid.	Ask'd	Last Sales.
U. S. SECURITIES				
U. S. Sixes, 1881	—	104 00	104 25	104 00
U. S. 5-20's	—	102 75	103 25	103 25
U. S. 7-30's	—	99 50	99 75	100 00
U. S. 10-40's	—	94 00	94 25	94 00
U. S. Certificates	—	98 25	98 50	98 50
RAILROAD.				
P. F. W. & C. R. R.	100 00	89 00	92 00	89 00- 91 50
Cleveland & Pitts.	100 00	78 00	79 00	79 00
Allegheny Valley	50 00	—	10 00	8 25
Allegheny & Manch	50 00	—	—	—
Birmingham		—	—	—
Connellsville	50 00	9 50	9 75	9 50- 9 75
Citizens				
Pitts. & Steubenv'le	50 00	5 50	6 00	5 50 5 00
Pennsylvania	50 00	54 50	54 75	54 75
BANKS.				
Bank Pittsburgh	50 00	60 00	62 00	60 50- 61 00
First National	100 00	150 00	—	150 00
Second National	100 00	126 00	128 00	126 00
Third National	100 00	124 50	—	125 00
Fourth National	100 00	—	113 00	112 00
M. & M. National	50 00	60 00	61 00	61 00
Exchange National	50 00	65 00	66 00	66 00
Mechanics' Nat	50 00	70 00	—	—
Iron City National	50 00	79 50	80 00	79 50
Citizens National	50 00	90 00	91 00	90 75
Allegheny National	50 00	56 50	57 00	57 00
Nat. Bk. Commerce	100 00	108 00	110 00	108 00
Peoples' National	100 00	108 00	108 50	108 00
Farmers' Deposit	100 00	—	150 00	—
German National	100 00	—	140 00	140 00
Tradesmans' Nat	100 00	120 00	126 00	120 00
First (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	125 00	—	124 50
Second (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	—	—	—
First Birmg.) Nat	100 00	—	—	—
Manch. Savings'	50 00	50 00	50 00	—
INSURANCE.				
Allegheny	—	—	—	—
Boatmens'	25 00	—	36 00	28 00
Cash	50 00	—	53 00	—
Citizens'	50 00	—	—	—
Eureka	50 00	—	—	—
Man. & Merchants	25 00	—	—	—
Monongahela	37 00	—	42 00	40 00
Pennsylvania	50 00	45 00	48 00	50 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	63 00	—	—
Peoples'	25 00	—	40 00	—
Western	44 00	—	—	—
German	100 00	—	—	—
BRIDGE.				
Birmingham	25 00	—	—	—
Hand Street	50 00	—	—	—
Monongahela	25 00	28 75	30 00	28 75
St. Clair Street	25 00	—	—	—
GAS.				
Allegheny	25 00	—	—	—
Birmingham	26 00	30 00	—	30 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	—	80 00	—
OIL.				
Columbia	50 00	24 25	24 50	24 75
Dalzell	10 00	1 50	2 00	1 75- 2 00
C. R. & Pithole	1 00	—	—	—
Fleming & Blood	4 00	30	—	30
Phila. Lanc. & C. R.	1 00	40	75	50
Union Lubric	1 00	25	50	25
Tack	5 00	10	30	20

MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1866.

Gold opened this morning at a further decline. Foreign exchange has ruled lower during the past week, than at any time since 1861. A large proportion of the late importations having been placed in bond, there is less demand for gold to pay custom duties, while the large balance in the United States Treasury enables the Government to assist the downward movement from time to time. Repeated reports of large treasury sales, and the immediate passage of the funding bill together with the extraordinary fall in exchange have combined to bring gold down to present quotations. The policy of the Government would seem to be to prevent any further decline in gold, since no authority will be given to increase the indebtedness of the country by issuing any bonds below par; and, with a further fall in gold, and the present rate for Five Twenties abroad, they would be at once sent home, and so depress the market here as to render impossible the funding of the currency in long bonds at par.

Gold-bearing bonds lost to-day part of the rise made during the week, and should gold continue to fall they will probably sympathize to some extent. Seven Thirties are firm and scarce at the following quotations: August, (1st series) 99¾; June, 99¾; July, 99¾@99¾. Compound interest notes are constantly improving—we quote June, 1864, 7½, premium; July, 7; August, 6¼; October, 7¼; December, 4¼; May, 1865, 2½; August, September and October, 1865, 1¼ as the current buying rates in this market.

Our local stock market exhibits but little activity, and that, mainly toward bank shares. Private telegrams from New York report a strong stock market. The oil board has been unusually active for some days past, and the aggregate of sales very large. Our stock brokers are now doing more in some favorite New York stocks than any nearer home.

Gold mining stocks are coming largely into notice again. Some new improvements in Quartz Mining bid fair to work a revolution, and greatly enhance the value of investments in Colorado and Idaho. A correspondent writes us, "the new Lyons disentegrating process has just been tested on a large scale in Denver City, and proved a triumphant success. The yield of quartz gold is now increased from 30 to 80 per cent."

Mining has hitherto been to a great extent carried on by brute force, the application of the lowest powers of nature. Thoroughly scientific mining, the application of mechanics as now understood, will some day not far distant wonderfully cheapen the cost of getting out the precious metals, and largely increase the product over the present annual returns.

—January 31, 1866, the undoubted profits of the banks of the city of New York, amounted to $15,188,941. This is about eighteen (18) per cent of their capital. No wonder that the Treasury Department is very desirous of placing this large amount of money in a taxable position. In magnitude it nearly equals the item of circulation returned by these banks, this being at the time above mentioned only $21,577,730.

—The two oldest and perhaps most famous farms in the Venango oil regions, Tarr and Egbert, are now producing a total of about 1900 barrels per day. The former is estimated at 1000, the latter at 800. Tarr Farm once rejoiced in a 2000 barrel—the "Phillips & Egbert" was honored by the "Coquette"—a 550 barrel well. But these wells are now producing, the former 200 and the latter 75 barrels daily.

Receipts of Metal at Pittsburgh, per Pennsylvania Railroad from June 1st to September 1st, 1865.

(From the Quarterly Trade Circular.)

	Metal.	Blooms.
Ashland, July, tons	34½	—
" August, tons	284½	—
Bell's Mills, June, tons	41½	—
" " August, tons	—	11½
Conemaugh, " "	33½	—
Columbia, June, tons	688½	—
" July, "	827	—
" Aug. "	2,595	—
Duncannon, June, tons	10½	—
Duncansville, June "	52	61¼
" July, "	32¼	109¾
" Aug. "	—	83
Howard, June "	67½	—
" July, "	59½	—
" Aug. "	56½	—
Huntingdon, June, "	112¾	9¾
" July, "	11	—
" Aug. "	143¾	—
Harrisburg, June, "	801	20½
" July, "	468¼	21½
" Aug. "	1,374	73½
Hollidaysburg, June, "	200½	160½
" July, "	155	71½
" Aug. "	111½	185½
Lancaster, Aug. "	99	19½
Middletown, June, "	122½	—
Marysville, July "	55½	—
Mt. Union, " "	10½	—
" Aug. "	46	—
Petersburg, " "	—	10½
Spruce Creek, June, "	—	100½
" " July, "	—	104
" " Aug. "	9¼	108¼
Tyrone, June, "	—	58¼
" July, "	—	44
" Aug. "	—	30

Boston Iron Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The demand for pig is quite moderate, but supplies of foreign come forward slowly, and are mostly taken previous to arrival. The bareness of the market continues to sustain very full prices for Scotch, which is mostly wanted, being relatively cheaper than the domestic article, though prices are now tending to an equilibrium. Manufactured iron is selling in small lots at about previous rates.

We note small sales of Scotch Pig No. 1 at $56@57 per ton for the best brands, the inside figure for lots to arrive. American is selling in small lots at $50@60 per ton, for the different numbers, but the market is weak at these figures. Charcoal pig is selling at $55@85 per ton, cash. Bar iron is in limited demand and lots from store are selling at $115@120 for English common; $125@130 per ton for do refined. American refined bar is selling at $115@120 per ton from manufacturers' hands, and $125@128 from store. Railroad iron is selling at $57@60, gold, per ton, for English, and $85@87½, currency, for American. Boiler plates are in fair demand at 9c for flanges, 7c for C No. 1, and 6¼ per lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is a shade easier at 30@35c per lb. English do is steady at 7½@10½c. Nails are selling at 7½c per lb for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Fish Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The market is a shade easier for codfish, and the concession in rates has stimulated an increasing demand, especially for good shipping lots for the West India trade. Sales of medium and large at $5@7, including English and French; small $3,75 per qtl. Hake are selling at $3,50@3,75; Pollock $3,50@3,75 per qtl. Mackerel are firm but quiet. We quote No. 1 Bay at $17@17,50, and Shore $21@22; No. 3 at $14 per bbl. Alewives are in moderate demand at $7@7.50 per bbl. Pickled herring are dull at $4,50@9 per bbl. Box herring are selling at 50@60c per box for No. and scaled.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ST. LOUIS—PER ARMENIA—100 dry hides, F Beckert & co; 12 bales hemp, Graff, Bennett & co; 23 bbls scrap iron, P Donaghue; 5 bales hemp, Clarke & co.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1866.

The general markets have been exceedingly dull and depressed to-day, owing partially to the inclement condition of the weather. There is but a limited demand for any of the leading commodities of produce, and with but very few round lot operations, prices are entirely nominal, though the tendency is downward. Gold dropped to 136¾ in New York to-day, which is the lowest it has touched for some considerable time, and it is thought by many it will go still lower.

GRAIN—There is no demand whatever for Wheat, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations. Barley is dull, but without quotable change; sales to-day of 1 car Fall at 90; and—on the 10th—2000 bush Spring at 75,—60 days. Oats dull but nominally unchanged—may be quoted at 40 to 42c, on track, and the usual advance for small lots from store. Rye is in fair demand, and sells readily at 70@75. Shelled Corn is dull and nominal at 63@65.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in demand, and the market is quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged—We continue to quote—for small lots from store—at $8 to $8½ for Spring Wheat, and $10 to $10½ for Winter. Rye Flour is dull and entirely nominal at $5¼@5½ per barrel. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand, and held firmly at $9 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet but steady, with regular sales at 15c for Shoulders; 18 for Ribbed Sides, and 23½@24 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull but unchanged at 16@17 for country, and 18 for prime kettle rendered. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Is in very good demand, and prime Roll sells readily at 40 to 42 cents—arrivals light and supply limited.

EGGS—There is a good demand for fresh packed, and we can report sales at 38.

CHEESE—Steady with a fair demand at 21 for Hamburg and 22 for Goshen.

SEEDS—Small sales from store at $7 to $7¼ for Clover, and $3½@3¾ for Timothy. Flax seed is in demand at $2,75.

POTATOES—Unchanged—regular sales from store at $1,15@1,20 per bush, and $3½@3¾ per barrel.

APPLES—Demand light but prices are unchanged—$6½ to $7½ per bbl—the latter figure only for choice.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1866.

CRUDE—There was not a single transaction in Crude to-day that we could hear of, and while the market may be termed quiet, the general tone of the trade does not denote weakness. For future delivery there seems to be considerable inquiry, and buyers would doubtless contract pretty freely were it not for the unsettled condition of affairs at present, and the uncertainty in regard to the future. As it is, we hear of offers to buy at 18, to be delivered on the opening of navigation, and offers to sell at 19. The recent rains will probably open the Allegheny River again, and with navigation fairly resumed, we may reasonably look for large arrivals of oil, as there is said to be a large accumulation at the wells.

REFINED—There is still considerable inquiry for bonded oil for future delivery, while for present delivery the demand is very slight and the market excessively dull. On the spot we hear of offers to sell at 40 cents, without finding buyers. Sale of 1500 bbls, "Nonpareil" brand, to be delivered between the 1st and 15th of April, sellers option in Philadelphia, at 47. Free oil is dull and drooping—may be quoted at 60 to 62.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—There is an improved demand for Residuum, and while there is more disposition to buy, prices are not quotably higher; sale of 300 bbls at $4¼. Naptha is very dull but nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 19, 1866.

CATTLE—The cattle market is very dull this week and prices are unsettled and rather lower. About 2000 head arrived and sold at prices ranging from 15@16 cents for extra; 13@14½ for fair to good, and 10@12½ cents per lb for common, as to quality.

SHEEP—Are unchanged; about 8000 head arrived and sold at from 6 to 7 cents per lb gross, as to condition.

COWS—Are rather dull; 160 head sold at $30@80 for springers; and $40@100 per head for milch cows.

HOGS—Are scarce; 1300 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $13¼@14½ the 100 lbs, nett.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, February 19, 1866.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged at $6½@7½.

GRAIN—Wheat, quiet, at $1,17¾ for No. 1 Spring. Corn nominal at 38. Oats steady at 19 for No. 2, and 22½ for No. 1.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork firm at $20½. Bulk Shoulders 10¾. Sides firm at 13¼. Pickeled Hams 16@17.

HIDES, WOOL and PETROLEUM unchanged.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1866.

There was less activity in Petroleum Shares to-day, but the market was generally steady. Palmer was in demand at 4,65, and Bliven at 3,55; Ham McClintock was active at 4,60 and Pithole at 11,00. Other stocks were as follows: Brooklyn, 85; Benton, 1,45; Oceanic, 38; Oil Creek, 5,15; First National, 48; Bradley, 45; Empire City, 35; Shade River, 2,60; United States, 16,95; Webster, 95.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1866.

Petroleum dull and heavy, with small sales of Crude at 30c, and Refined in bond at 45@47c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—There was increased activity and buoyancy in railway speculation at early open board, at the Stock Exchange. The market was weaker and fell off as call progressed. After session the entire improvement was lost, and before one o'clock call market was ½@1 per cent. lower than yesterday. At the last board the market was lower on Pittsburgh but steady. On balance of list the market was generally quiet, however, and transactions were on a very moderate scale.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M: New York Central, 92⅝; Erie, 81⅝; Hudson River, 103¾; Reading, 101¼; Michigan Central, 103½; Michigan Southern, 70¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 80¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 108½; Rock Island; 105¼; Northwestern, 28⅜; do. preferred, 52½; Fort Wayne, 94¼. The government list was quite steady, but business was only to a moderate extent in fair demand for money on call, with no new business under 6 per cent. State bonds quiet but firm, with small sales. Gold market heavy and lower, and closed at 137¼.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Rather more steady, but not very active at 44c for middling.

FLOUR—Dull, heavy and common grades 10@20c lower at $7,40@7,80 for extra common to good shipping brands of Extra Round Hoop Ohio.

WHISKY—Heavy and declining.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; common grades nominally 2@4c lower. Corn without decided change. Oats dull at 39@42c for unsound western, and 53@54c for sound do.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; Cuba Muscovado, 10¾@11¾c. Molasses quiet.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 30c for Crude, and 45@47c for Refined in Bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork without decided change at $28,62@28,87½; New Mess closing at $28,62½, cash; $28 for Old, do.; $20,50@21 for Prime, and $23@23,50 for Prime Mess. Beef steady at $16@20 for New Plain Mess, and $20,50@24 for New Extra Mess. Beef hams heavy at $41@41,50. Cut Meats firm at 11¼@13c for Shoulders, and 16½@18½c for Hams. Bacon quiet, Dressed Hogs quiet at 11¾@13½c for Western, and 13¾c for City. Lard firmer at 16@18¼c; also 200 keggs Prime Kettle, rendered, for March, at 18½c. Butter firm at 22@35c for Ohio, and 32@40c for State. Cheese steady at 16@23c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINATI, Feb. 19.—FLOUR—Remains unchanged, both as regards prices and demand.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull at $1,80 for No. 1 New Red. Corn is steady and in fair demand, at 53c for No. 1 shelled. Oats are dull at 35c No. 2. Rye is dull and prices nominal at 73c for No. 1.

PROVISIONS—Firmer but quiet, as neither buyers or sellers are disposed to operate freely. Mess Pork higher, closing at $29,00. Bulk meats firm at 12@14@16c for Shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon firmer, and in good jobbing demand, at 14¼@18½c for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Lard firmer and prices higher, closing at 10c for prime City.

GROCERIES—Dull.

COTTON—Dull at 41c for Middling.

WHISKY—Dull and prices nominal.

GOLD—137.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Flour dull and nominally lower.

GRAIN—Wheat opened at a decline of ¾ of a cent, under good speculative demand, and rallied, closing at 1,18¾@1,19½. Oats dull.

HIGH WINES—A little more active. Sales at $2,15.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork advanced 25 per cent. Sales at $26,25@26,50, closing at the outside. Bulk Meats quiet; Clear Sides, loose, 15¼; rough, 13¼. Lard firmer, at 16¾@17c. No transactions in other articles. Live Hogs active, and advanced; Dressed Hogs firmer, at 11@13¼.

RECEIPTS—2,000 barrels Flour; 4,900 bushels Wheat; 1,300 bushels Corn; 1,100 Hogs; 900 Dressed Hogs; 1,800 barrels Flour; 1,800 Wheat

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Money market quiet and steady at 6 per cent. Gold is a shade lower, opening at 136½ and closing at 137½. Government Stocks quiet and firmer Stocks heavy; Treasury Notes, 7-30s, 2d Series, 99⅝; United States 6s, One Year New Issue, 98¾; Western Union Telegraph, 57¼; New York Central, 92⅝; Erie, 81⅝; Reading, 101⅝; Michigan Central, 104½; Fort Wayne, 94½; Michigan Southern, 71⅝; Northwestern, 28¼; do preferred, 55½; Erie, 105½; Chicago and Alton preferred, 24.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Loans,	$243,068,252	Increase,	$459,508
Specie,	10,308,758	Increase,	42,805
Legal Tenders,	64,802,980	Decrease,	2,635,033
Deposits,	189,777,290	Increase,	1,075,827

New York Seed Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Clover continues dull, and prices still favor buyers; sales 3@400 bags at 13¼@13 cents. Timothy is without movement; we quote nominally at $4@4,50. Flax is in very moderate demand, with small sales at $2,80@2,90. Calcutta Linseed is offered to some extent in Boston, at $2,40 gold, but we have heard of no sales.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 650,000 lbs, at about the previous range of 55@77c for straight lots of fleece, and 60@75c for super and extra pulled. There has been considerable fleece wool, however, sold outside these figures, consisting of very choice and select lots of full blood West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which are much wanted and readily bring prices ranging from 78 to 85c. Indeed, we have lately seen a lot, of gossamer-like fineness and softness of staple, which cannot be touched short of 90c. Included are good lots of Western fleece at 57@60c; New York at 63@65c; New Hampshire and Maine at 62@70c: common and medium Ohio at 65@68c: fine and choice do 72½@77c; 100,000 lbs Harrison Co. do, 80c; and 5000 lbs Washington Co., Pa., 82c. In Canada, 100,000 lbs choice combing sold at 85c, with one more lot of the same quality left upon the market. In foreign, the sales embrace small lots of Cape at 37@45c; Mestiza at 35@40c, and Australian at 45c.—*Bulletin.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Feb. 19.—11 bbls oil, S M Kier & co; 5 sks pearls J B Canfield; 17 pkgs grease, F Sellers & co; 1 bbl lard, S S Marvin; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 5 cars metal, Nimick & co; 2 bbls dry apples, 1 keg lard, 1 bbl eggs, L H Voigt & co; 81 doz brooms, Patterson & Ammon; 15 bales cornhusks, Wm Noble & co; 6 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 10 bbls flour, W Bingham; 24 sks rags, Markle & co; 1 bx tobacco, Atwell, Lee & co; 3 bbls butter, H Riddle; 25 bbls dry apples, Cook, Bro & co; 15 bxs soap, Arbuckles & co; 15 do do, B A Fahnestock, Son & co; 1 car staves, J J Ralya.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Feb. 19.—44 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 15 bxs candles, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 24 bbls 53 sks cloverseed, W P Beck & co; 10 half bbls butter, L H Voigt & co; 5 tcs hams, J H Parker; 1 car corn, J Dorrington; 129 oil bbls, Lucesco Oil Co; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 388 bags wheat, D Wallace; 100 bbls flour, Graham & Thomas; 998 pcs bulk meat, J Lippincott; 575 bush oats, Campbell & Brown.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD—Feb. 11—4 cars pig iron, Nimick & co; 1 stave machine, F Dibble; 8 hlf bbls tobacco, Pretzfeld & Bro; 23 bbls dry apples, Voigt & co; 1 bx glass, Bakewell, Pears & co; 1 car load laths, McQuewan & co; 6 bales broom corn, A Hagan; 14 bbls whisky, Little & Mechling; 17 barrels whisky, M McCullough; 19 do lime, King & co; 3 bbls poultry, J Hathem; 1 corn sheller, 1 cutting bx, White, Bro & co; 3 bbls butter, 5 boxes butter, H Riddle; 2 cases tobacco, D Weep; 1 bbl oil, P D May; 1 tub butter, T C Jenkins; 14 empty ale bbls, Reymer & Bro; 5 doz brooms, J Dunlevy.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 19.—2 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 1 car lumber, J Manz; 46 sacks flaxseed, M B Suydam; 1 car corn, R Knox & Son; 10 rolls leather, Kellerman & co; 6 sacks rye, J McConnell; 10 bbls flour, Shulz, Son & co; 125 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 14 hides, Lappe & Weise; 8 bales twine, H Gerwig & co; 16 pkgs pails, J Moon & Son.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Leni Leoti	Campbell	Louisville.
Armenia	McCallum	St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Importer	Noss	St. Louis
Marietta	Curtis	Nashville..
Winchester	Shepherd	Parkersburg.
Silver Cloud	Conway	New Orleans

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.

The river is again swelling, with about seven feet water in the channel. The weather was quite warm yesterday until towards evening, at which time it began to snow, but turned somewhat cooler. Nearly all the ice has disappeared from the streets, and the river is almost entirely free. Business at the wharf is rather lively.

The Winchester, Capt. Asa Shepherd, turns her head westward for the first time to-day. She will leave at the regular hour for Parkersburg, and will run regularly henceforth whenever there is water.

The Armenia, Capt. McCallum, came up to the landing yesterday, with but a small amount of freight. She had to fight her way through the ice from Buffington. She is up for New Orleans, and will commence loading immediately.

The Leni Leoti, Capt. Campbell, came up to the landing yesterday. She is the first boat to accede to our request, and sent her manifest ahead by mail, for which her clerk has our thanks.

The Importer, Capt. John Noss, takes her departure for St. Louis this evening. Our friends in that part of the country may look for something a little extra when she gets around there.

The Marietta, Capt. Sweeney, will leave this evening for Nashville without fail. As Cumberland river is rising, she will have no difficulty in getting through.

The Reindeer,—tow-boat—passed Evansville on Saturday last on her way up here.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 14th, says:

We chronicle the arrest of Capt. E. A. Levy, late of the Miami. United States Marshall M. T. Rider arrested Capt. Levy yesterday on charges preferred at Little Rock as regards the explosion of the ill-fated Miami. He was released on $20,000 bond to apper at the United States Marshal's office on Saturday, and then the Marshall will carry him to Little Rock for trial. There is also an order issued for the arrest of the first and second engineers, pilots and mates.

CAIRO.—The *Times*, of Thursday, says:

The four monitors lying in front our city are intended for harbor defense, and it is reported that two will be stationed in some harbors upon the Gulf, while the other two will be sent to the Atlantic coast. They are all of the same model, and nearly the same size—the Tippecance, the last finished, being 1084 tuns capacity, and drawing thirteen feet water. They will soon be joined by seven other light-draught monitors for river defense. Two of these, called the Shiloh and Etla, are being built by McCord & Bro's., of St. Louis; two—the Yumah and Klamath—at Cincinnati, by Hamilton & Co.; two—the Marietta and Sandusky—at Pittsburgh, by Hartpee & Co., and another, whose name we could not learn, at Pittsburgh, by Snowden & Co. Five of these vessels draw nine feet of water, and two five feet; all are to be 614 tuns measurement, and to carry 11-inch guns. The large monitors carry 15-inch, smooth-bore, Dahlgren guns.

The name of the other monitor whose name the *Times* could not learn is the Uumpqua. Her armament consists of two eleven inch guns.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND KUEENSTOWN (IRELAND) twice a week. The INMAN LINE, sailing

EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY WEDNESDAY,

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France.

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N.Y.

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JAMES N. LONG............JOHN LAN

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House Painting done with a regard to durability harmony of color, and neatness of finish.

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(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,

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North East corner of Third and Market Streets,

PITTSBURGH

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ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.

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STEEL WORKS,

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PARK, BROTHER & Co.,

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BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL.

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

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FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREES

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The Largest and Most Complete Assortm

Ever Offered in this Market

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McCORD & CO.'S,

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BROWNE'S UNIVERSAL BROOM

This is the most perfect BROOM ever in vented and the only one which will stand the test of time Selling the "UNIVERSAL" presents opport unitie for making money rarely to be met with. No paten right to buy, as we assign territory without charge Good active agents wanted in every county in Pennsylvania. Send for Circular. Address J. H. HOWCROFT & CO., care of JAS. L. HAVEN & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

STEAMBOATS.

1866. 1866.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva,

UNION LINE,

PACKET COMP'Y,

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE............CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.
TELEGRAPH..........CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN...........CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC
GALLATIN...........CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 6 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.

RETURNING—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 12 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 2 p. m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised

Freights Received at all Hours.

For further particulars, enquire of
WILLIAM McELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant st., Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
Brownsville, Pa.
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1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

COMBINED.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA & PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE.

Comprising the following first-class Passenger Steamers:

Steamer BAYARD; Geo. D. Moore, Master.
Steamer WINCHESTER; Asa S. Shepherd, Master.
Steamer FOREST CITY; Jas. Gordon, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD,

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11:00 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER BAYARD

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER

Leaves Parkersburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 a. m.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 p. m., and Cleveland at 2:25 a. m. Also, with trains of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 p. m.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum River; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 a. m. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at :45 p. m., and at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. next morning.

JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents,
At Wharf-Boat, Foot of Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH.

Where freight will be received each day, up to 5:00 p. m. ja20

FOR MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS—The splendid steamer ARMENIA............R. C. McCALLUM, Master, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 24th, at 3 p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents
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FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer MARIETTA............Capt. CURTIS, Will leave as above on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe14 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer IMPORTER............Capt. JOHN NOSS, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, February 20th, at 4 p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe12 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY, at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 7 am. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

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HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Have proved, from the most ample experience an entire success, simple, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.			CENTS.
No. 1	cures	FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammation	25
2	"	WORMS, Worm Fever, Colic	25
	"	CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4	"	DIARRHEA of children or adults	25
5	"	DYSENTERY, Griping and Billious Colic	25
6	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea	25
7	"	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	"	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	"	HEADACHE, Sick Headache	25
0	"	DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach	25
11	"	SUPPRESSED, scanty and painful periods	25
2	"	LEUCORRHŒA, or Whites	25
13	"	CROUP, hoarse cough	25
14	"	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	"	RHEUMATISM, all rheumatic pains	25
16	"	FEVER AND AGUE, Chills and Fever	
17	"	PILES, internal or external	50
18	"	OPTHALMY, sore, inflamed eyes	50
19	"	CATARRH, acute or chronic, influenza	50
20	"	WHOOPING COUGH, spasmodic cough	50
21	"	ASTHMA, oppressed	50
22	"	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing	50
2	"	DROPSY, enlarged glands	50
24	"	GENERIL EBDLAITY, physical weakness	50
2	"	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26	"	SEA SICKNESS, or sickness from riding	5
27	"	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28	"	NERVOUS DEBILITY, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	55
29	"	SORE MOUTH, or Canker	00
30	"	URINARY INCONTINENCE	50
31	"	PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasms	50
32	"	SUFFERINGS at Change of Life	100
33	"	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dances	100
34	"	DIPTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	100

FAMILY CASES,

Cases of 20 vials, in morocco case and book complete	$10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco and book	6 00
Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book	5 00
Case of 10 boxes (No. 1 to 15) and book	3 00

A. TORRENCE.

Corner of Fourth and Market streets.
Wholesale Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For sale by E. MINER, 32 Smithfield street; JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond Pittsburgh, and J. J. EAST, No. 184 Federal street, Allegheny; McCLARAN & McKENNAN, corner of Diamond and Market street, Pittsburgh.

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs For sale by Druggists everywhere.

COUGH NO MORE.

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WHOLESALE AGENT
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DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has CURED thousands of the worst cases of BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

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CURE FOR PILES.

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DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. Strickland's TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminative to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and debility. It is not alcoholic; therefore, particularly suited for weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

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FORTY YEARS PRACTICE IN SEXUAL DISEASES Gives me a knowledge seldom acquired by Physicians. My long residence in this city, and the amount of patients treated annually by me, are sufficient proof of my success.

SPERMATORRHŒA, or Sexual Weakness, and all diseases arising therefrom, are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore by my NEW VEGETABLE REMEDIES. Medicines sent to any part of the Union. All letters must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Correspondence held sacred. Office, 85 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Diamond Address, J. W. BRANSTRUP, M. D., Box 800, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention Cure warranted or money refunded.

Office hours—7 to 10 A. M., 1½ to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M. Address letters W., 238½ Penn street. no17

WALL PAPERS—NEW GOODS ARRIVING.—Landlords and Housekeepers wishing to renew their WALL PAPERS before April, will have choice of new styles.
W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALEX. M'BANE...............J. B. ANJER

M'BANE & ANJER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. ap11:ly

THOS. POTTER.....JOHN AIKEN.....S. A. SHEPPARD

POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and produce generally. No. 330 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY, Produce and Commission Merchant, Warehouse No. 201 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Tallow, Feathers, Brooms, Potatoes, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Clover Seeds, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Game and Poultry. Particular attention given to Produce Consignments. au15

ROBT. KNOX.....................ANDREW KNOX.

R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja17:lym

WILKINS LINHART, (Successor to Mackeown & Linhart) Dealer in Flour and Grain, Produce and Commission Merchants No. 351 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe1:ly

R. H. JACK,
GROCER, Nos. 1 and 2 DIAMOND,
au6:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. CULP.....................OTIS SHEPARD

CULP & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce, No. 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Merchandise generally. oc6:ly

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 112 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

WM. P. BECK.....................THOS. MITCHELL.

WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fish, &c., Produce, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, &c., Salt and Lime. jy18

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

D. REITER...........................J. A. GRAFF.

GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures, Warehouse, No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN I. HOUSE...EDWARD HOUSE...WM. H. HOUSE,

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. fe10

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of Lard Oil, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 68 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on Consignments.

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se13:ly

GEORGE S. HEAD..................GEORGE METZGAR.

HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 249 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. ap3:ly

FETZER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe25:ly

D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain. No. 353 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets. no17:ly

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

J. S. LIGGETT.....................JOHN LINDSAY

J. S. LIGGETT & CO., City Flouring Mills, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capacity, 400 barrels per day. ap2

ROBERT DALZELL...................A. F. DALZELL.

ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (Successor to James Holmes & Co.,) Pork Packer and dealer in Provisions, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN WATT.....................JOHN WILSON.

WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 158 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ju25

HENRY LAMBERT...JOHN SHIPTON...A. C. WALLACE

LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers No. 8, Sixth street, Pittsburgh. ale3

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, No. 80 Water street and 65 Front street, Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SHUBE.....................L. VOIGHT.

L. H. VOIGHT & Co., (Successors to G. Graff,) Produce and Commission Merchants, 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

F. REYMER......J. S. REYMER......WM. D. REYMER

REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Fireworks, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. jy22:ly

DAVID M. EDGERTON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, in Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa. fe2:ly

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FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS

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